INTRODUCTION OF THE HOME- IN HONOR OF THE LAND O' LAKES OWNERS MILITARY EQUITY ACT

## HON, LINDA SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation correcting an inadvertent inequity in the Taxpayer Relief Act (TRA) we passed last year.

The TRA gives taxpayers who sell their principal residence a much-needed tax break. Prior to this, taxpayers were allowed a onetime exclusion on the profit from selling their home, but to take the exclusion you had to be at least 55 years old and live in the residence for 2 of the 5 years preceding the sale.

In 1997, we changed that. Under the TRA all taxpayers who sell their personal residence on or after May 7, 1997, are not taxed on the first \$250,000 of profit from the sale (\$500,000 for joint filers.) To qualify, there is a two-part test. The taxpayer must own the home for at least 2 of the 5 years preceding the sale, and he or she must also have lived in the home as their main home for at least 2 years of the last 5 years. For most people, Mr. Speaker, all of this is fine. But there is a very important group of people we left out-military personnel on active duty away from home.

For these people-the men and women serving in our military who are assigned somewhat away from their home-qualifying for the new exemption can be difficult. I'm sure everyone would agree that our military personnel should be able to qualify for the same tax relief available to every other homeowner. Serving one's country away from home shouldn't be an impediment to qualifying for the exemption, but that's exactly what it is in many cases

The measure I am introducing today amends the home ownership test in the Taxpayer Relief Act so that military personnel who are away on active duty can include that time spent serving our country when they calculate the number of years they lived in their primary residence. Under the bill's provisions, members of our Armed Forces will be considered to be using their house as their main residence for any period that they are away on extended active duty as long as they lived in the house as a principle residence before being ordered away.

Senator McCain has introduced a similar measure in the other body. I hope my colleagues here in the House will support this legislation and act swiftly to extend the same tax relief available to everyone else to the dedicated men and women in our Armed Forces.

FISH AND GAME CLUB'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

## HON, JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Land O' Lakes Fish and Game Club as they celebrate their 50th Anniversary. It is a remarkable milestone for a remarkable organization.

The Land O' Lakes Fish and Game Club is the oldest club of its kind in the state of Wisconsin. The club has been dedicated to the preservation of natural resources and wildlife from its inception. It is also dedicated to sponsoring educational projects in the public schools, as well as granting scholarships to teachers and students about to enter college.

For their commitment to the environment and Wisconsin's Northwoods, for their work to foster education and learning, for their public service. I want to officially recognize the Land O' Lakes Fish and Game Club on a half century of excellence.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the club on this extraordinary occasion, and wishing them another fifty years of success.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE HONORING KELLY GEORGE. LEGRAND SMITH SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

# HON, NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, leadership and community service, that I am proud to salute Kelly George, winner of the 1998 LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This award is made to young adults who have dem-onstrated that they are truly committed to playing important roles in our Nation's future.

As a winner of the LeGrand Smith Scholarship, Kelly is being honored for demonstrating that same generosity of spirit, intelligence, responsible citizenship, and capacity for human service that distinguished the late LeGrand

Smith of Somerset, Michigan.

Kelly George is an exceptional student at Grand Ledge High School and possesses an impressive high school record. She has been involved with the National Honor Society. Kelly is involved with Drama and varsity tennis and track. Outside of school Kelly, has been involved with her church as a student leader and various other community activities.

In special tribute, therefore, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending my

highest praise and congratulations to Kelly George for her selection as a winner of a LeGrand Smith Scholarship. This honor is also a testament to the parents, teachers, and others whose personal interest, strong support and active participation contributed to her success. To this remarkable young woman, I extend my most heartfelt good wishes for all her future endeavors.

#### SPECIAL INTERESTS

#### HON, LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 6, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE POWER OF LOBBYISTS AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

One of the public's biggest criticisms of Congress is the power that lobbyists and special interests have over the legislative process. People see them as extremely powerful wheeler-dealers, able to manipulate the system for their own advantage, "buying" votes of Members of Congress through extensive campaign contributions and other favors, and basically corrupting the political system.

#### CONCERNS

Certainly there are legitimate reasons for concern. Lobbying is constitutionally protected under the right to petition government, yet the powers of pressure groups are formidable. Their numbers are large and their resources vast. There are special interest groups for almost every cause, and lobbying is the third largest business in the nation's capital, behind only government and tourism.

Special interests gain access to Members through campaign contributions and determined lobbying, and often put pressure on Members to vote with them on their key votes. They also have a broader impact on the legislative process. Lobbyists regularly meet with leaders of Congress to help lay out the congressional agenda, and play a role in drafting legislation, often behind closed doors. Congress will sometimes debate bills that have little or no chance of passage, but which will appease key supporters.

Interest groups have also been criticized for sending out misleading information on the issues and running expensive "issue advocacy" attack ads against those who don't support their positions. They typically try to push through measures that benefit narrow rather than broader interests, and can make more difficult the compromise that is so essential to our system of government. There is no doubt that Members hear disproportionately from the well-off and the politically active groups-such as seniors, veterans, small business owners, and gun own-

The power of special interests has long been recognized. More than 200 year ago,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor. Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor. James Madison and the other founding fathers were particularly concerned about the power of "factions" in a democracy. And over the years, many congressional scandals have been related to powerful special interests and influence buying—from the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier stock scandals in the 1800s to more recently the Keating Five, Koreagate, and Abscam affairs.

#### RENEFITS

Yet despite these concerns I believe that there is still a legitimate and important role for lobbyists and special interests to play in our system of government, and that the public's perception of their influence is often exaggerated.

As the founding fathers recognized, special interests have their drawbacks but they also play an important role in informing legislators of the concerns of major segments of the population. Advocacy groups can inform Congress of the ways legislation impacts their members, provide extensive information on upcoming issues, and help focus the public's attention on important issues. This flow of information between government and the governed enhances what Jefferson called the "dialogue of democracy". I've found that the most effective lobbyists are those providing reliable information to Members and staff. Lobbyists understand that trust is their most precious asset.

Special interests don't somehow just represent "the bad guys". Almost every American is represented by them in some way and has benefitted from their work. Lobbyists work, for example, for the continuation of the home mortgage interest deduction, for expanded medical research, for protecting our lakes and rivers, for improving interstate highways, for maintaining the student loan program, and for protecting religious freedom. Advocacy groups have helped pass legislation ranging from key civil rights protections to the deficit reduction package that has finally balanced the federal budget. Hoosiers benefit directly from the lobbyists representing the interests of the State of Indiana and local cities and towns in Washington.

It is true that lobbyists sometimes get through Congress measures that help only a few at the expense of the broader public. But the ease by which special interests can manipulate the system and push things through is exaggerated by the public. First, while Members do pay attention to what advocacy groups say, they also pay very close attention to the broad interests of their constituents. The bottom line for Members is that if they ignore the wishes of their constituents. they simply won't get re-elected. Second, special interest groups have proliferated so much in recent years that they often cancel each other out. For example, in the area of health policy one or two groups used to dominate, but now there are 750 health groups alone. Third, the founding fathers specifically set up our government with numerous obstacles for special interests trying to push through legislation. With its complex rules and maze of procedural hurdles, Congress was designed to slow things down and allow all sides a chance to be heard.

#### WHAT'S NEEDED

Special interest groups have a mixed impact on our political system. We shouldn't simply condemn them, but we do need to rein in some of the excesses and address legitimate concerns.

Various steps are needed. First, we need to pass campaign finance reform to curb the increasing reliance of lawmakers on money from special interests. Second, the House in recent years has basically banned gifts from lobbyists. Although some people are unhappy with the change, we need to keep tough gift restrictions in place. Third, Congress passed improved lobbying disclosure in 1995 to get a better handle on who is lobbying and what they are doing. That was important, but we need to closely monitor the law to make sure it is not easily avoided, as past reforms have been. Fourth, we need to prohibit travel for Members and staff funded by groups with direct interest in legislation before Congress. Fifth, we need better disclosure of when lobbyists have played a major role in drafting legislation Congress is considering. Clearly the public has a right to know that. Sixth. because Members are much more likely to be contacted by special interest groups representing the better-off, we need to recognize that bias and make a special effort to ensure that all people in our society, including the less well-off, still have a voice in the decisions being made. Finally, all of us need to focus more on what's good for the country as a whole and less on what's good for each of us as individuals. At the end of the day, we are all Americans.

#### CONCLUSION

The proliferation of special interest groups may in some ways be worrisome, but it is an integral part of our system of government. As Madison noted, a free society nurtures politically active groups. They may not always act in the way that some of us might like and they may be prone to excesses, but they are still an important force in our system of representative democracy.

# HONORING MADALYN AND MATTHEW LINSKEY

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following essay, "Honoring Our Heroes," written by Madalyn Linskey, an eight year old constituent of mine who attends Kincaid Elementary. Madalyn speaks eloquently about the love and inspiration she and her family receive on a daily basis from her ten year old autistic brother, Matthew. I was privileged to be able to read Madalyn's essay at the April 25 Atlanta Investment Conference, the proceeds of which benefit the Friends of Autism. Through his enormous personal strength, Matthew reminds us all that with determination, courage, and love, we can overcome the most onerous of burdens to live a productive and fruitful life. I am proud to represent Matthew and Madalyn.

# "HONORING OUR HEROES"

I would like to tell you about my real hero. He is my brother, Matthew Arthur Linskey, Jr. He is ten years old.

My brother was born with a disability called autism. He is mentally challenged and sees the world through a troubled and confused mind. He lives in a world that none of us can imagine. Somehow he finds a way to survive.

Adults and children sometimes stare and make fun of him because they don't understand his strange behavior. I'm sure that it

hurts his feelings but he shows a lot of courage and tries to go on with his life.

He is very caring and compassionate to me when I am sad or angry about something even though I know he does not understand.

Matthew is persistent when trying to learn how to do simple tasks. He is very brave when he has to do things that his mind tells him to be afraid of.

This past summer after many years of swim lessons, Matthew competed in his first race. It was in our neighborhood on the summer swim team. We were swimming against another neighborhood team. Matthew swam against boys his own age and finished last. He was so happy. Watching him made me feel so much joy in my heart. I was so proud that he tried his best.

Matthew has been a special gift to me and my family. He has taught me to be patient and understanding to people with special needs. He has also taught me never to give up trying to reach my goals. If he has the courage to do it, then I do too.

I admire and love Matthew Arthur Linksey, Jr. He is my brother, my best friend, and my "Real Life Hero" forever.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH HEYMAN ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK

# HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a truly outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District, Joseph L. Heyman. Joe has recently accepted his appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Joe, who is from Grand Rapids, Ohio, has distinguished himself as an outstanding student and a fine student-athlete while attending Ostego High School.

During his career at Ostego High School, Joe excelled academically by achieving a perfect grade point average of 4.00, which ranks him first in his class of 132 students. In addition, Joe has been active in the National Honor Society and was named a National Merit Scholar Semifinalist.

On the fields of competition, Joe has proven himself to be a talented and gifted student-athlete through his performances in both varsity football and varsity track. Joe has also been active in government and community service organizations. He has served on the Ostego High School Student Council, and is currently working on his Eagle Scout Award with the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Joe will be very successful at West Point, and in all of his future endeavors. I would urge my colleagues to stand and join me in paying tribute to Joseph Heyman, and in wishing him all the best as he prepares for the United States Military Academy.

LENAWEE COUNTY POLICE OFFICERS MEMORIAL

### HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, law enforcement officers work daily in communities across the Nation, assisting individuals in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness;

Law enforcement officers are, most often, the first contact individuals have with their representatives of government, and they perform the duties and responsibilities of that important liaison role with wisdom and compassion;

Law enforcement officers are expected to perform duties above and beyond those of the average person, including duties such as rescuing individuals from a multitude of life-threatening incidents and assisting families during times of great personal sorrow;

Law enforcement officers engage in a variety of tasks, from visiting with home-bound elderly citizens, mediating domestic disputes, and providing counsel to youngsters on our streets, to retrieving lost pets and bringing a spirit of friendship and compassion to an environment often lacking in these essential qualities:

Law enforcement officers daily encounter individuals within our society who reject all moral values and ethical codes of conduct in pursuit of criminal activities:

Law enforcement officers risk their health, lives, and future happiness with their families in order to safeguard communities from criminal predation:

In the course of their duties, law enforcement officers may find themselves not only in harm's way, but also victims of violent crime; and

The contributions made by Dep. Stanley B. Hoisington, Tpr. Cal Jones, Tpr. Douglas Pellot, Marshall Richard Teske, Tpr. Roger Adams, Ptlm. Bobby Williams, Ptlm. Steven Reuther, Tpr. Byron Erikson, law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty, should be honored, their dedication and sacrifice recognized, and their unselfish service to the Nation remembered.

HONORING POLICE OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

### HON. JAY W. JOHNSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my pride and respect for our brave law enforcement officials during National Police Week. I regret, however, that this body has not been afforded the chance to truly honor fallen police officers, as they would under my legislation, H. Con. Res 47. Unfortunately, my bill was not included on yesterday's suspension calendar of votes.

The bill that Congress voted on and passed yesterday remembers the sacrifices of police officers. I do not intend to demean its purpose. It is a worthy bill with honest sentiment. How-

ever, by denying the members in this chamber the ability to also vote on H. Con. Res 47, the leadership has failed to do all they can to honor police officers killed in the line of duty.

Under my bill, whenever a police officer is killed in the line of duty, a special U.S. Flag flown over the Capitol Building would be lowered to half-staff and then given to the family of the officer after it is flown. Currently, a flag is flown at half-staff only once a year to honor Police Officers Memorial Day. More than just words, this measure would entrust our nation's most powerful symbol, our flag, to remind Americans on a daily basis of the bravery and sacrifices of this nation's law enforcement officers.

This flag flown at half-staff over the Capitol would send a signal to Congress, to all of Washington and the entire nation that our brave law enforcement officers deserve our highest respect. The cold reality is that every 57 hours, an officer will die in the line of duty in this country. When we lose a police officer in the line of duty, we have lost a hero.

My bill has been endorsed by the National Fraternal Order of Police, the National Association of Chiefs of Police, and the International Union of Police Associations.

We must do all we can to protect and honor the police officers who risk their lives for the safety of our communities. When decision-makers in Washington see this constant reminder of the bravery of law enforcement officers, it will strengthen their support for the men and women who fight crime across America. I would hope that this Congress will seize the occasion of Police Memorial Day to enact H. Con. Res 47, important legislation to honor fallen officers with a U.S. Flag at the U.S. Capitol dedicated to their service.

#### A BRAVE TALE

# HON. CHRIS CANNON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor an extraordinary American and constituent of mine from the Third District of Utah.

On March 12, 1998, Sgt. First Class Bryan Smethurst, a recruiter for the Army National Guard in Utah, was on his daily morning commute through Provo Canyon. Little did he know at the time that he would perform an uncommon act of bravery that Thursday morning that would save the life of a woman, her pregnant daughter and her three year old grand-daughter.

The morning was pretty typical for that time of year and Bryan Smethurst was driving the icy and wet Provo Canyon road to work. But through the hazy windshield that morning he spotted something a little different—fresh skid marks on the asphalt were up ahead and then veered toward the river to an overturned car. Realizing that the accident must have just occurred—it would have been cleaned up by then if it had happened earlier—he stopped to investigate. The sight to behold left him no time to assess the danger to himself: He dove into the freezing Provo River to rescue the occupants of the overturned car.

In moments, Bryan was struggling out of the river and pulling to safety the driver of the car, a young and pregnant woman who was frantically trying to help her mother and daughter still trapped. Rushing back into the river and moving against the current, Bryan was able to open one of the car doors and pull the grandmother to safety. The third passenger of the overturned car was a child, who although quite secure in a car seat, was trapped upsidedown with the icy river flowing just below her eyebrows. Battling an impending numbness in his hands from the freezing water and weather, Bryan released the child from the car seat and brought her safely to shore as well.

All three occupants of the car had to be

All three occupants of the car had to be treated at a local hospital for hypothermia, minor cuts and bruises. They were able to return to their homes later in the day.

Three lives were saved on the morning of March 12 by Sgt. First Class Bryan Smethurst, a courageous individual who acted without regard for his own life, but rather in the name of unselfish and brotherly love.

It is precisely for such acts of bravery and kindness that we must strive to convey the appropriate recognition, honor and gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR G.L. JOHNSON

## HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pastor G.L. Johnson, Senior Pastor of the Peoples Church of Fresno, California. Pastor Johnson is celebrating 35 years of exceptional religious service at the Peoples Church of Fresno.

G.L. Johnson was born in Houston, Texas on February 24, 1928. In 1950, G.L. Johnson married Jacqueline (Jackie) Cockerell, and in 1953 they had their only daughter Cindy. Pastor Johnson attended Navarro Junior College of Corsicana, Texas; Southwestern Assembly of God College of Waxahachie, Texas; and Mennonite Biblical Seminary of Fresno, California. He was ordained in Fort Worth, Texas in 1951.

In the Ministry, Pastor Johnson served as Youth Minister throughout the United States from 1946–1952. He served as a pastor in Corsicana, Texas from 1951–1953 and served as a Statewide Evangelist from 1953–1957. G.L. Johnson moved on to serve as a Pastor in Owensboro, Kentucky from 1957–1958 and then in Tallahassee, Florida from 1958–1961. He was the Associate Director of a Latin American Orphanage from 1961–1963. G.L. Johnson currently serves as Senior Pastor at the Peoples Church of Fresno where he has been serving since 1963.

Some of the many awards and recognition that Pastor Johnson has received include the Distinguished Service Award from the City of Fresno, acting as Mayor of Fresno for the Day in 1973 and 1987, and being recognized as a Distinguished Minister by the California Theological Seminary Hall. He received the P.C. Nelson Distinguished Alumnus Award from Southwestern College and the Calab Encouragement award. He is the author of "How to

Conduct a Stewardship Campaign in the Local Church" and the "Loneliness Booklet."

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Pastor G.L. Johnson for 35 years of service to the Peoples Church in Fresno, California. I applaud his commitment and dedication to Christianity, and his effort to strengthen religion in the community is commendable. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Pastor G.L. Johnson many more years of success.

#### TEEN SMOKING

## HON. NEWT GRINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage my colleagues to read the following column, "Blowing Smoke on Smoking," from the April 27, 1998 edition of the Marietta Daily Journal.

Like most Americans, I was sickened to discover internal tobacco industry documents which revealed a marketing plan geared to teenagers. As a result of this and other unsavory revelations about the industry, I feel the tobacco lobby has zero clout on Capitol Hill today.

This editorial clearly illustrates that the current debate over the tobacco issue is not one of who favors stopping teen smoking and lung disease. We all favor that. The question is whether we get there through legislation that specifically targets teen smoking without a net tax increase, as most of my Republican colleagues and I favor, or do we get there by passing a large tax increase on the poor, using the increased revenue to line the pockets of trial lawyers, fund bigger government spending on new programs, and create even more federal bureaucracy, as the Clinton administration favors. That is the choice we face.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, Apr. 27, 1998]

#### BLOWING SMOKE

Newt Gingrich said the other day that President Clinton was insincere in his support of tobacco legislation, and President Clinton responded with a counter-attack. A better option was available to him. The president should have abandoned the insincerity.

"This is not a question of who cares about children or who cares about stopping lung disease," the Republican House speaker is quoted as having said in a speech. "This is an issue about whether or not liberals deliberately used a passionate, powerful, emotional issue as an excuse for higher taxes, bigger government and more bureaucracy."

For those unkind words and others, President Clinton orchestrated a response in which he and other Democrats essentially called Gingrich a shill for the tobacco industry and accused him of being someone who doesn't much care if teens start smoking and eventually die from lung cancer.

But Gingrich spoke the unvarnished truth. The White House has been supporting legislation that would increase federal regulatory powers, abridge First Amendment freespeech protections and hike cigarette taxes that are disproportionately paid by people with low incomes. The revenues, Clinton has

made clear, would then be used for expensive new programs mainly benefiting the middle class.

Some 98 percent of smokers are adults and the proposed \$1.10-a-pack tax would only cause an estimated 2 percent drop in teen smoking. Nevertheless, Gingrich himself has said he would support a tax increase if it would not be so high as to cause a black market in cigarettes. What he doesn't support is the way the White House plans to spend the money, and here's where presidential sincerity can be measured. If the president and the Democrats truly want to curb teen smoking instead of bribing voters with new giveaways, why not use the extra funds for anti-smoking campaigns? Or the White House could do what Gingrich favors and support using the revenue for health care costs.

Because of an escalating greed for revenues, the administration-supported bill sponsored by Republican Sen. John McCain may now be dead. But if the president should get his way, the government would become a kind of shareholder in the tobacco industry, counting on its ongoing prosperity for the continued financing of programs that might well grow in popularity.

Do the president's actions, then, demonstrate that he cares about saving teens from smoking and premature death, or do they demonstrate that he cares about political advantage?

It doesn't take a Ph.D. in political science to figure out the answer.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO COL. JOSEPH T. COX ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

## HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a soldier and a gentleman on the occasion of his retirement. Col. Joseph T. Cox will retire Friday, May 15, 1998, after thirty years of distinguished service in the United States Army.

Joe Cox was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps after graduating with honors from Lafayette College in 1968. During his career, he served as both a group and battalion communications officer in the Republic of Vietnam, as Commander of the 501st Signal Battalion of the 101st Airborne Division, and as a permanent Professor of English at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

In a nation that reveres diversity as strength, Col. Cox's career is uniquely American. As a soldier, he has mastered the art of warfare, earning a Ranger tab, receiving two bronze stars, and numerous other military awards. As a teacher, he has inspired countless young men and women to master the art of the written word and an appreciation for poetry. As a mentor, he has shown by example the importance of personal honor and choosing the harder right over the easier wrong. As a husband and father, he has kept his family at the center of his life.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Cox is a soft-spoken gentleman whose record of service speaks loudly

for what is good about America. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his service to country and in wishing he and his family all the best as he opens a new chapter in his life. May he fully enjoy the blessings of the freedom he has so ably defended as an officer in the United States Army.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## HON, LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 13, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

The Ninth Congressional District has changed dramatically since I came to Congress in 1965. Southern Indiana has retained its rural character, but our communities are now more closely linked to the national and global economies. Hoosier farmers and businesses now sell their products throughout the world, and we are attracting more businesses, including major corporations like Toyota and AK Steel, than ever before.

There have been many important players in this economic development, from entrepreneurs to community leaders to local, state and federal officials. It has been my privilege to have worked with them on a wide range of projects which have helped make southern Indiana what it is today: a region with a booming economy, record-low unemployment and a rising standard of living

During the 34 years I have been in Congress, approximately \$2 billion in federal grants and loans have been directed to the communities of the Ninth Congressional District. Those funds have served a wide range of purposes in promoting growth, development and quality of life for Hoosier residents.

TYPES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Federal support has aided development in six key areas:

#### HIGHWAYS AND AIRPORTS

Federal funding has helped transform our transportation system in southern Indiana. The I-64 and I-65 corridors have provided Hoosier businesses with a vital link to the national economy, and have attracted numerous companies and well-paying jobs to our state. I-65, for example, has become a magnet for growth, with many manufacturers and major distribution centers locating along the corridor. We are working now to complete the I-265 beltway in the greater Louisville area and make other highway improvements to the region, including construction of a new U.S. 231 in Spencer County. Federal funds have also helped with the development and expansion of smaller airports in southern Indiana as well as major national airports in Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

#### OHIO RIVER

The Ohio River has been a powerful force in our region's economy, transporting commodities and creating thousands of jobs. The Clark Maritime Centre with key federal assistance, has given a boost to our river economy. Even if Hoosiers are not in agreement about river-boat gambling, there is no way to ignore the economic impact of this new industry which will bring an investment of \$1\$ billion to the area and the creation of some 15,000 jobs. The Ohio River is also one of the most comprehensively managed rivers in the world, with 20 locks and dams and a network of flood-walls and levees to protect river communities. The federal government built this navigation system, and with my support, is modernizing the McAlpine Locks and Dam in New Albany and renovating flood protection facilities from Lawrence-burg to Evansville.

#### REDEVELOPMENT

Military base closings, factory closings and natural disasters have placed strains on some of our communities over the years. The federal government has helped these communities to successfully recover. I have pushed the Army to clean up the Jefferson Proving Ground in Madison so that it can be turned to productive use; helped community leaders in Clark County as they prepare to redevelop the ammunition plant in Charlestown; and worked with several communities as they recovered from natural disasters-most notably the flood-plagued Town of English, which decided to move to higher ground. Last year, for example, the federal government made a special allocation of \$6.5 million to help river communities rebuild after the 1997 floods.

#### WATER AND SEWER

Constructing water and sewer systems in our communities has been a longstanding priority. These facilities are necessary to improve water quality and to allow communities to grow. When I first came to office, the focus was on improving the water supply in southern Indiana by constructing reservoirs at Brookville, Patoka and elsewhere. The emphasis today is on building or extending water and sewer lines. My office spends hundreds of hours each year helping towns and cities throughout the district apply for the grants and loans to get these projects going, and we have had remarkable success getting our fair share of assistance from state and federal sources.

#### HOSPITALS, LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

I have attended scores of dedications for improvements made in southern Indiana's libraries, schools, and hospitals, many of them completed with the help of federal grants and loans. I experience genuine satisfaction as I reflect on the improvement each facility makes in the quality of Hoosiers' lives.

#### RECREATION

Southern Indiana is blessed with some of the most scenic areas in the Midwest, and has long been a tourist destination. I have worked to promote recreational opportunities, including: creation of the Muscatatuck Wildlife Refuge as well as the new Charlestown State Park; expansion of the Hoosier National Forest; construction of the Falls of the Ohio River Park and Interpretive Center, with its access to the ancient fossil beds on the Ohio River; and creation of a new Ohio River Greenway linking the communities of New Albany, Clarksville, and Jefferson.

#### LESSONS LEARNED

The past 34 years have provided many lessons in how to promote economic development. First, local officials must take the lead in planning for new development and attracting new businesses. Second, there must be a strong local emphasis on building a skilled workforce, including investment in our schools, vocational programs, and workplace training initiatives. These efforts will be particularly important in coming years as

global competition for well-paying jobs intensifies. Third, our state must place a high priority on improving infrastructure. The highway bill currently pending in Congress will significantly boost Indiana's share of federal highway dollars and help address many unmet highway needs. Fourth, we must focus on encouraging our young people and entrepreneurs, never forgetting that the backbone of the Indiana economy is small business, which employs more than 2 million

And lastly, even with its flaws, government will always be an important part of the economic equation. My experience in Congress has taught that good government at all levels can make our communities more competitive and our lives more pleasant. It can never replace individual Hoosiers' skill, hard work and creativity, but it can help lay the groundwork for successful development efforts, develop through education and training the needed skills in the workforce, build vital infrastructure, and help leverage limited funds to attract investors to our region.

HONORING E. DUANE THOMPSON ON HIS RETIREMENT

# HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose years of service to the citizens of my District cannot be overstated.

Dewey Thompson, for the past thirty-two years, has led the Association for Individual Development with both excellence and compassion. The Association serves individuals of all ages who are developmentally and/or physically disabled or mentally ill, and Dewey Thompson has played a critical role in meeting the needs of these individuals and their families. A former teacher and counselor, Dewey joined AID in 1966 as its President, and since then the Association has grown to include more than thirty programs and serves more than 1,400 clients annually.

I do not have the time to read off a list of

I do not have the time to read off a list of Dewey Thompson's accomplishments and the awards he has received, but it is symbolic of his esteem within the community that AID's Rehabilitation Center was renamed in his honor in 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in honoring Dewey Thompson for his years of service to the people of Illinois and my District, and wish him the best on his retirement.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP HEALTH CARE DISTRICT MEETING HEALTHCARE NEEDS IN THE 13TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

# HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize The Washington Township Health Care District which has provided 50 years of service to the community of Fremont, California.

Half century ago, a group of civic minded citizens created the Washington Township Health District in the belief that healthcare is just as much a matter of public duty and public financing as is public education.

The District opened Washington Hospital, a 150 bed facility, within 10 years. Washington Hospital has been providing superior health care services for the past 40 years; the Hospital has grown right along side the community and has consistently been able to meet the needs of our community.

The founding members of the Board had the foresight to envision that returning profits to the Township, in the form of services and programs, would benefit the community more than profits being distributed to shareholders outside the District. In addition, the creation of a publicly elected Board of Directors provided ongoing community access to the governance of the District.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing Washington Township Health Care District for the service it provides to meet healthcare needs in our community.

TRIBUTE TO BROWNIE TROOP #434 KEY WEST, FLORIDA

## HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Brownie Troop No. 434 from Poinciana Elementary School in Key West, Florida. The troop received the community award in the 1998 Make a Difference Day Awards on April 19th from USA Weekend, a nationally distributed publication.

Make a Difference Day, an annual event held on the fourth Saturday of every October, was started in 1992 by USA Weekend and The points of Light Foundation. The Poinciana Troop first participated in their event in 1996 by holding a school-wide food drive which succeeded in collecting 692 cans.

The troop's original goal was to collect 1,000 canned goods and recruit 13 businesses to volunteer as collection sites. They surpassed their goal last October 25th by collecting 2,213 items of food for St. Mary's Soup Kitchen and enlisting the participation of sixty-five businesses.

The Poinciana Elementary School Brownie Troop No. 434 is composed of 13 young girls, ages 6 to 8 who are: Katherine Albury, Allison Baker, Yanessa Barroso, Diana Baucom, Britney Bethel, Alexandria Caballero, Claire Dolan-Heitlinger, O'Dell. Brittany Espi Rogowski, Melissa Roos, Amanda Talbott, Andrea Wells,and Sheri Yoest. The troop is led by Troop Leader Dawn Albury. As their congressman, I am proud to represent such socially-conscious young girls. I am sure the citizens of Key West join me in wishing them continued success in 1998.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH

# HON, GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church in West Allis, Wisconsin on the celebration of its 60th Anniversary as a congregation.

The dream of having a church where the needs of the area Italian speaking community could be met began in the 1930's for a group of about 250 Italian-Americans. But several attempts to rent space for worship did not prove successful, and in 1938, members of the Italian community began to work to raise funds to build a church of their own.

On September 21, 1939, the dream was realized, as Father Raymond Leng was named as the church's first administrator, and the parish began its official existence. The Sisters of Charity of St. Joan Antida also took up residence near the church and have since provided religious training to many generations of children from Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Father Leng served the congregation until

1946, and was succeeded by Father Salvatore Tagliavia, who served until 1956. Father Albert Valentino then became administrator, and remained with the congregation for nearly 35 years until his death in 1991.

The present administrator, Father James Posanski, was appointed in 1991. Since then, the church has undergone several renovation projects, the parish council was reorganized, and a number of spiritual and social activities were reintroduced to the congregation.

In 1992, the local Korean community began having bi-weekly masses at Our Lady of Mount Carmel. And, as interest in these masses grew, Father John Mace, S.J. soon introduced weekly worship for the Korean-American community.

Sadly, however, in December of 1996, due to a shortage of priests and declining numbers of parishioners, the Catholic Archdiocese announced the closing of Lady of Mount Carmel and several other area churches. The parish's final date for services will be July 12, 1998, the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

The church's diamond anniversary celebration was moved to May of 1998, to give the congregation time to properly celebrate the history and life of their beloved parish community. Although the coming months may present a great many challenges as decisions are made concerning the future of this congregation, please join me in celebrating the 60 wonderful years of this devoted and faithful parish.

May the Lord bless them on whatever paths their futures hold.

TRIBUTE TO QUINN CHAPEL AFRI-METHODIST CAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

## HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Sumter, South Carolina, This Church has provided a means of worship to the Sumter community for one hundred and fifty years, an anniversary which underscores the important role the Church plays in the Sumter community. It was my great honor to worship with the congregation March 15th as they celebrated this momentous occasion.

The precise date of the Church's construction is unknown. The building was originally erected in the first half of the nineteenth century, but Quinn Chapel African Methodist Church was burned to the ground a few years ago later when the adjacent school building caught fire. In the absence of a physical church building, members used a "bush shed" for worship, Rebuilt in 1864, the Church stood for the next 98 years until 1962.

A new sanctuary was erected in 1964 under the leadership of the Reverend B.J. Johnson, and in 1993, the Memorial Hall was added under Reverend H.H. Felix, Family and friends of the Church provided leadership and funds for the initial building phase, and the Hall was dedicated in September of 1993. In January 1996, renovation of the sanctuary and bathroom facilities was completed under Reverend F.J. Gadson, whose vision of an enlarged sanctuary and new educational building was realized in October of 1996.

Throughout the physical changes, Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church has held true to its mission to be an outreach ministry that provides support and relief to the disadvantaged, disheartened. disenfranchised. The Church continues to serve the Sumter community by being a loving

ambassador for Christ.

I ask that Congress join me in showing true appreciation for Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church as it continues to play such an important role in South Carolina, guiding Christian men, women, and children in their daily lives. The Sumter community is indebted to the Church, as the gift of love is difficult to repay. I congratulate the Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church as it reaches a landmark One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary.

#### IN DEFENSE OF ORGANIC STANDARDS

## HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the USDA on its decision to revise the proposed rule on national organic standards.

On December 16, 1997, the USDA published a proposed rule for national organic standards that would have undermined some of the basic tenets of organic farming. USDA wisely requested comment from the public on its proposal. The organic industry instantly mobilized and circled its wagons around the widely accepted, although uncodified, standards that the industry has been following for decades. Organic farmers and consumers wanted to protect the standards behind the label they trust.

The USDA received 200,000 comments on its proposed rule, largely because of the efforts of organic farmers, consumer advocates. and industry groups which publicized the holes in the rule and urged people to voice their concerns. I applaud the efforts of those who have worked to protect the integrity of the organic label. I would like to thank Rep. DEFAZIO for organizing a letter to Secretary Glickman urging him to work with the organic industry to bring the rule more into line with current standards and consumer preferences. And I commend the thirty-five of my colleagues who signed the letter.

Finally, I congratulate Secretary Glickman on his decision to revise the proposed rule. In a press release dated May 8, Secretary Glickman noted that "If organic farmers and consumers reject our national standards, we have failed." I couldn't agree more. Consumer expectations and preferences have driven the organic market to where it is today, earning over \$3 billion in sales. Strict organic standards that reinforce current practices and promote consumer preferences will help the market grow

even more.

I look forward to reviewing the revised proposal from USDA and to working with my colleagues and the organic industry to ensure that our national organic standards are meaningful and conform to consumer expectations.

MARISA ERDMAN, VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST WINNER

# HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call the attention of the House to the work of Marisa Erdman of Millsboro, DE. Marisa is Delaware's State winner of the Veterans of Foreign War's Voice of Democracy script writing contest and has been named a national winner and recipient of a \$1,000 scholarship award from the VFW. I congratulate Marisa, her family, and VFW Post 7422 in Millsboro. DE for sponsoring this excellent program.

As my colleagues know, the VFW has sponsored the Voice of Democracy Competition for 51 years to promote patriotic and civic responsibility among our young people and to help them attend college through the scholarship awards. The competition requires students to write and record a 3 to 5 minute essay on a patriotic theme. This year, over 93,000 secondary school students participated in the contest on the theme: "My Voice in our Democracy." I am very proud to share with the House, Marisa's excellent essay on the need for young people to be involved in their community, to gain knowledge, and to use their experience as a voice in our democracy.

Again, congratulations to Marisa, Erdman family, and the members of the VFW Post 7422 for their fine work.

"MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"-1997-1998 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

#### (By Marisa Erdman)

The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California, which was once the world's largest bridge, attracts hundreds of thousands of West Coast tourists annually. Each day, millions of travelers cross the Kanmon Bridge between the Japanese islands of Hunshu and Kyushu. With a length of 4,626 feet, the Humber Bridge in eastern England is the longest single span bridge in the world. What do these three famous bridges have in common? They are all suspension bridges in which towers holding long steel cables support the roadway. And although the towers serve as the main structures, it is the bridge's many individual cables that provide the strength needed to sustain the weight crossing the bridge.

A democracy, such as that of our United States, because of its design is much like a suspension bridge. Democracy serves as the backbone of our nation's strength supporting the weight of natural disaster, economic recession, war, and change. Our forefathers crossed from the shore of oppression and tyranny into the promised land of choice and freedom. The principles and spirit of democracy are the towers serving as the basis for all other ideas that branch from our government. The individuals who comprise and fuel our government with their voices and insights serve as the cables that lift our great nation. Without several of its cables, a bridge will stand and function, however it will not prove as sturdy and may eventually collapse. Just as a democracy without the contribution of all its voices will still run, it will not be a true representation of the wants and needs of the people.

But how can I make my one individual voice heard? Because of my young age, I often feel that I am unable to play an important role in our democracy. But like many people, I keep the spirit of democracy alive by being active in my community. Millions of teenagers like myself volunteer in programs such as Big Brothers and Big Sisters and participate in food drives, benefit walks, and charity fundraisers in an effort to help those in need. By being involved in organizations such as the Student Government Association and by furthering my education, I can familiarize myself with the workings, ideas, and functions of our government. Through actions such as this, I have begun to keep the spirit of our democracy alive and thriving by dedicating my time, energy, and ideas.

In the future, I can make my individual voice heard by supporting the principles of our democracy in louder ways. I can support the plans and ideas of politicians by casting my vote for the candidate I feel will best satisfy my needs. Above and beyond that, I have the opportunity to represent my fellow citizens by serving on community councils or by holding political office. Like the millions of Americans who have bravely risked their lives far and away to keep the bridge of democracy standing, I also have the opportunity to defend my country by serving in the military. I can help keep the principles of our democracy alive through my talents. skills, and actions for the betterment of my community and our great nation.

Through knowledge and contribution, I have become an effective cable in the bridge of our democracy that will allow our great society to cross into the future . . . and my voice in our democracy will be heard.

HONORING THE BROOKLYN CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER

## HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Innovations in American Government, an awards program of the Ford Foundation and Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government in partnership with the Council for Excellence in Government, in commending the exciting efforts of Brooklyn Child Advocacy Center (BCAC) in creating a program which put children first.

Innovations in American Government is recognized as one of the most prestigious public awards in the country. Innovations awards and recognizes programs and policies that represent original and effective government initiatives. The Brooklyn Child Advocacy Center is among the 100 semifinalists for the award this year. BCAC is an inter-agency partnership that brings together all the jurisdictional agencies responsible for the investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse.

Traditionally, the investigation of child sexual abuse meant multiple interviews with multiple professionals, disclosing the abuse to three separate agencies. Through the creation of BCAC, previous practices have changed dramatically. When children disclose sexual abuse, they are brought to the BCAC, a child-friendly environment, instead of police precincts, emergency rooms, and municipal offices. At the Center, specialized units of each agency's staff work together in a coordinated, multidisciplinary team approach.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Brooklyn Child Advocacy Center for all of its achievements and hard work to meet the needs of children who have been victimized.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF PRINCIPAL PATRICIA K. O'CONNOR

#### HON, CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few minutes today to give tribute to Ms. Patricia K. O'Connor, the principal of St. Edmund Elementary School, in recognition of her 25 years of service to the students of St. Edmund.

Principal O'Connor spent her first twelve years at St. Edmund teaching students in the middle and upper grades before assuming the position of principal in 1984. Since then, her dedicated spirit and enthusiasm have left an indelible mark on St. Edmund Elementary School.

During her tenure, Principal O'Connor has helped St. Edmund to flourish and grow. She introduced a pre-Kindergarten program and a full-day Kindergarten program for the benefit of the youngest students at St. Edmund. Keeping pace with new technologies, Principal O'Connor has ensured that the school has a fully equipped computer lab for use by the stu-

dents. Her efforts have won Middle States Accreditation for St. Edmund Elementary School.

A school is not just an academic institution, it is also a community of students, parents, and teachers. Principal O'Connor has contributed to this community in the same way, and with the same dedicated work, that she has contributed to the classrooms of St. Edmund Elementary. She has started the Children's Choir which performs at many Liturgical celebrations in addition to establishing a Children's Liturgy at Mass on the third Sunday of each month. She has organized school plays such as a Christmas Pageant and a Passion Play which is performed during Holy Week. By helping to start a student-run newspaper she has strengthened the sense of community at St. Edmund immeasurably.

Principal O'Connor's talents have been previously recognized through her position as Liaison to District #22 for Remediation. I am sure that all of my colleagues today will be delighted to join with me in honoring Principal Patricia K. O'Connor for her twenty-five years of service to the community of St. Edmund Elementary School as a teacher, a principal, and

as a leader.

HANOVER AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CELEBRATES ENDUR-ING COMMITMENT TO COMMU-NITY AFTER 75 YEARS

# HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, May 13, 1998 will mark the 75th anniversary of south central Pennsylvania's, Hanover Chamber of Commerce. Since its establishment in 1923, the Chamber has been dedicated to serving the community and promoting the economic interests of Hanover's merchants and manufacturers.

For three quarters of a century, the Hanover area has benefitted tremendously from the Chamber's efforts to improve the quality of life in the community. Because of the Chamber's enduring dedication to promote the business opportunities in the area, Hanover has become Pennsylvania's fifth largest retail trading area and eighth largest manufacturing center.

Today, the Chamber's leadership has been even more vital to the future of their community. As Hanover continues to experience an explosion of commercial and residential growth, the Chamber recognized this challenge by adopting a visionary agenda—the Hanover 2000 Plan—to effectively manage this tremendous expansion. The plan focuses on community development, human services, water and scenic resource protection, and infrastructure improvements.

This combination of economic promotion and community service initiatives are sure to bring the Hanover area to the forefront of excellence as we enter the 20th century. In recognition of its past and future successes, I ampleased to associate myself with such an important organization committed to better serving the greater Hanover area and join them as they celebrate their Diamond Anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ROGER SHEPHERD

## HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to

pay tribute to a great man.

Roger Shepherd was a person who was proud of his community and envisioned great things for the future. As a school teacher, he touched the lives of children and helped to shape future generations. As Mayor of Harrisburg, Arkansas, he touched an entire city.

In serving from 1975 to 1976, Mayor Shepherd produced an impressive list of accomplishments. He worked continually to bring grants into the city to help Harrisburg reach its full potential. Mayor Shepherd was responsible for the creation of a city park in Harrisburg. He was mayor when our nation celebrated its 200th birthday and directed the successful Harrisburg Bicentennial Celebration.

The city of Harrisburg will remember Mayor Shepherd through an upcoming city festival being held in his honor. The festival will serve as a testament to him and the contributions he made to his hometown. It is selfless people like Roger Shepherd that make the world a

better place.

HONORING GULFSTREAM AERO-SPACE CORPORATION AND THE GULFSTREAM INDUSTRY V TEAM ON WINNING THE 1997 ROB-ERT J. COLLIER TROPHY

## HON, JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a thrill for me to speak in this chamber today not to talk about any pressing matters at hand or particular legislation, but to pay tribute to an outstanding company that is based in Georgia's 1st Congressional District. This company is known as Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, and they have reached a milestone.

Throughout my years as a public servant, I have come to know the Gulfstream Family in Savannah. They truly represent what it takes to become the nation's leading manufacturer in corporate/business jets. Every time I visit a member of this fine organization, I am always reminded of what symbolizes dedication and

excellence.

Because of their unprecedented achievement, the Gulfstream V, and their flawless reputation, the National Aeronautic Association has awarded the 1997 Robert J. Collier Trophy to the Gulfstream Family. This acknowledgment is no ordinary, run-of-the-mill trophy. It is aviation's most prestigious award.

The Collier Trophy is given annually by the National Aeronautic Association to recognize the top aeronautical achievement in the United States. Gulfstream and the G-V Industry Team were presented the trophy at a ceremony and dinner at which I was privileged to attend on April 29, 1998, hosted by the National Aero-

nautic Association and the National Aviation Club in Arlington, Virginia.

Gulfstream and the Gulfstream V industry team were recognized specifically "for successful application of advanced design and efficient manufacturing techniques, together with innovative international business partnerships, to place into service the Gulfstream V-the world's first ultra-long range business jet.' Past winners of the award include Orville Wright, Neil Armstrong and the Apollo 11 flight crew. Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager and United States Senator JOHN GLENN.

Certified by the FAA in April, 1997, the Gulfstream V business jet is the first aircraft of its kind in the world. With unmatched performance, comfort and speed, the Gulfstream V has a range that is 50% greater than any other business jet currently in service. The Gulfstream V can carry eight passengers and a crew of four non-stop distances up to 6,500 nautical miles at speeds up to Mach .88. The V is designed to cruise routinely at 51,000 feet. Last year, in the first eleven months of service, the Gulfstream V set 47 world and national records, consisting of 22 air speed records and 25 performance records. The Gulfstream V has made non-stop travel between cities such as Tokyo and Washington, London and Beijing, Los Angeles and Moscow routine business.

The Gulfstream V was recognized as one of the "Ten Most Memorable Flights in 1997" by the National Aeronautic Association on the flight from Washington, D.C. to Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The flight was 6,330 nautical miles and took 12 hours and 40 minutes. It flew non-stop.

On behalf of the citizens of the 1st District of Georgia, I would like to congratulate the 6.000 men and women at Gulfstream for their outstanding work and for achieving this extraordinary milestone. I am very proud to have the opportunity to recognize the Gulfstream Family this day.

Thank you, and may others throughout the aviation community be inspired to follow

Gulfstream's path to success.

TRIBUTE TO THE TUNA CLUB OF SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

# HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of the Tuna Club of Santa Catalina Island. Founded in 1898 by Dr. Charles Frederick Holder, following his rod and reel capture of a 183-pound leaping tuna, the Tuna Club inaugurated the sport of big game fishing. During the last century, the Tuna Club has advanced angling as a sport by designing rules that gave their quarry a sporting chance, introducing tackle categories that recognize an individual's skill, and initiating a code of sport fishing ethics. Many of these accomplishments have been adopted by angling clubs world-

In addition, the Tuna Club has had a significant impact on how the public perceives the importance of protecting marine resources. The Tuna Club has led by example, holding its members to a high degree of sportsmanship and fighting to secure legislation to protect the Catalina Islands fishery.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States make note of the Tuna Club of Catalina Island, recognizing its first century of angling, sportsmanship, conservation and good fellowship. May its membership have good fishing for the Tuna Club's next

HONORING CORRILLO KIRA FRANCES CORSER. PAYNE ADLER AND HEIDI MCGURRIN

# HON, SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. FARR of California, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the works of two photographers and one poet from my district are currently on display in the Cannon Rotunda.

This is the second year that I have hosted "A Matriot's Dream: Health Care for All" at a reception in the Rayburn Fover. This collection of photographs by Kira Corrilo Corser and poetry by Frances Payne Adler creates a visual story of compelling social issues. This heartwrenching exhibit on the plight of the uninsured is a must-see for everyone. Many of us don't worry about health care once we've made our choice during open season, but what about those who can't afford health care: or have maxed out the coverage with horrendously high medical costs related to cancer or childhood leukemia; or those who simply can't afford the co-pay on medication they must take three times a day for high blood pressure. The photographs and poetry go straight to the heart on these and other questions.

Also showing in the Cannon Rotunda is a photo essay on the daily lives of the Cuban people. In 1996 the artist, Ms. Heidi McGurrin, spent a number of months on a photo-iournalistic assignment in Cuba. Her current show, "Cuba: So near . . . yet so far", presents the Cuban people—from a young bride to a homeless man; a man on his pillow to a woman hanging laundry-in amazing clarity and detail. Ms. McGurrin's work centers mostly around La Habana, Mantazas and Varadero, This is an incredible opportunity to meet the Cuban people and gain a small insight into their daily lives

Ms. McGurrin wrote a short statement which "Lasting impressions she titled La Habana". This statement gives you a taste of the richness that is Cuba and that shines through Ms. McGurrin's photographs. I submit this statement for the RECORD.

LASTING IMPRESSIONS OF LA HABANA Blown by the winds She stands proud and naked Pulsing with music and beautiful faces . . . jumping colors dripping beauty open hearts a heaven glimpsed . . . a sadness felt old passions lived

A country full of heart, honesty, soul, passion, rhythm.

Blacks, honey colored mulattos, mixtures of Chinese and Spanish, Cubanos.

Handsome. Full of music.

Beautiful souls who sing and dance and cry and feel, whose struggle is for truth, honor,

beauty and heaven. Proud.

Flowers are everywhere, even in the trees, the beautiful trees. The buildings with old ironwork, stained glass, marble everywhere, are like old peeling faded dancers of every color and hue, so regal. Pale blue, deep blue, pale green, burgundys and wines, soft rouge colors, standing like proud haunting crumbling angels.

The women are beautiful. They pay attention and look at you as though they have never seen anyone like you before, they make you feel very much alive, but kind of like a ghost. You are there but you are not there, just like the buildings...the feelings

can be elusive.

Walking through the inner city I saw families sitting in the doorways . . . the least gesture from me would bring such warmth, a beautiful smile. I feel so much love for these people.

# SUPPORT FOR UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

## HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my support to an effort in the Senate to amend the Higher Education Bill and give the Secretary of Education in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, authority to provide grant money to create an educational center to research and celebrate the history of the Underground Railroad.

Under the agreement, as I understand it, the Department of Education would be authorized to evaluate competitive proposals put forward by non-profit educational groups and select a proposal that meets certain criteria, including the utilization of an existing public-private partnership and an on-going endowment to sus-

tain the facility in the future.

Mr. Speaker, in 1990 this Congress directed the National Park Service to conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Underground Railroad. The Park Service found that there were numerous sites in several States involved in the operation of this secret enterprise. Consequently, the Park Service could not recommend just a single site for an Underground Railroad memorial.

The effort in the Senate solves this dilemma by providing funds for the development of a major "hub" site and creation of satellite centers all over the country—true to the actual op-

eration of the Underground Railroad.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts to include this amendment on the Education Bill is also true to the Underground Railroad, because the lessons of the organization are still appropriate today. This commemoration is more than just an historical monument, but instead is a teaching and research tool, that will be used to teach us about our heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Senate will include this amendment and I hope the House conferees will accept the language in conference. TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA A. FORD

# HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Patricia A. Ford, the 1998 recipient "Unionist of the Year" award bestowed by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County on May 8, 1998 in Oakland, CA. Raised and educated in Oakland, California, Patricia A. Ford began her career as a labor activist in the early 1970's when he helped to form an employee caucus at Alameda County's Highland Hospital. The group sought to reform its independent union, the Alameda County Employees Association, and Ford helped lead a successful effort to affiliate the union with SEI as Local 616.

Ford became one of the new local's first and most effective shop stewards, and Local 616 members quickly tapped her for leadership. In 1975, she was the first African-American woman elected Vice President of the Executive Board, and in 1978, the first African-American woman elected Local 616 President. Meanwhile. Ford made the union her career as she became the first rank-and-file member selected to work as a field representative. In 1989, the Local 616 Executive Board appointed Ford to the union's top position, Executive Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. She was the first African-American to serve in that capacity.

Under Ford's leadership, Local 616 made tremendous strides, successfully extending its organizing into the private sector, where it now represents employees of Prison Health Services and the AIDS Project of the East Bay. Ford also developed and hosted the first SEIU-sponsored Civil and Human Rights Conference, attended by leaders and members from throughout the SEIU western region. Since then, the International Union has expanded the Civil and Human Rights Conference to all regions.

In 1992, Ford was elected to the SEIU International Executive Board, and became President of SEIU Joint Council 2 in the Bay Area. In 1995, Ford was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Conference, a position she still holds. In April 1996, Ford made SEIU history when she was elected as the International Executive Vice President on a leadership slate headed by International President Andrew L. Stern. She, thus, became the first African-American, and only the second woman, elected to a top leadership post at SEIU.

Ford was a member of the Board of Directors of the Alameda Alliance for Health which manages the MediCal program for Alameda County and is a parishioner of the Williams Chapel Baptist Church in Oakland, California. She has a son, Andre, and two grandchildren, Ayauna Phajae and Christopher Erin.

Her life-long commitment to service for all working people has been a model for all of us. With heartfelt congratulations, I salute Patricia A. Ford as the Central Labor Council of Alameda County's 1998 "Unionist of the Year."

COMMEMORATING ALBANY, OREGON'S SESQUICENTENNIAL

# HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, May 17, 1998 marks the Sesquicentennial of the date that Walter and Thomas Montieth filed a land claim in what became known as Albany, Oregon.

Found in the heart of the Williamette Valley along the banks of the Williamette and Calapooia rivers, Albany, is renowned for its beautiful victorian homes, gracious downtown district, and diverse economy. Albany has flourished as a center of business activity for the region while preserving its roots as a pioneer settlement. Oregonians should take great pride in the foresight of Albany's community leaders who preserved its historic architecture and in those who make it available to all of us to enjoy today.

I'm proud to have the honor to represent the people of the Albany area in the United States Congress. I congratulate the City and its lead-

ers on its 150th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "POISON CONTROL CENTER ENHANCE-MENT AND AWARENESS ACT OF 1998"

# HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation that I am introducing with my colleague and friend Rep. ED Towns to provide a stable source of funding for our nation's poison control centers, create a national toll-free number to provide ready access to these centers, and increase public education about poison prevention and the availability of poison control resources.

Poison control centers provide vital, very cost-effective services to the American public. Each year, more than 2 million poisonings are reported to poison control centers throughout the United States. More than 90 percent of these poisonings occur in the home, and over 50 percent of poisoning victims are children under the age of 6. For every dollar spent on poison control center services, seven dollars in medical costs are saved.

In spite of their obvious value, poison control centers are in jeopardy. They are currently financed through unstable arrangements of various public and private sources. Over the last two decades, the number of centers has steadily declined, jeopardizing access to services.

The legislation I am introducing today will provide up to \$27.6 million per year over the next five years to provide a stable source of funding for these centers, establish a national toll-free poison control hotline, and improve public education on poisoning prevention and services. The legislation is designed to ensure that these funds supplement—not supplant—other funding that the centers may be receiving and provides the Secretary of Health and

Human Services with the authority to impose a matching requirement.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this very cost-effective investment in the safety and health of the American public, especially our children.

INTRODUCING H.R. 3845 TO CREATE A JOINT FORCES COMMAND

# HON. WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I believe that one of the most important, and in many ways most difficult, challenges facing our government and our Nation over the next few years is the transformation of our national security organizations to meet our security needs of the next century. Toward that end, I have introduced H.R. 3845, to create a Joint Forces Command in the U.S. military.

Inside and outside of government, there is widespread recognition that the world security environment has changed and that our security structures will have to change as well. Throughout history, nations that have prepared to fight the last war have paid the price. Nations that recognize changing conditions, develop new technologies and doctrines, and exert the institutional discipline to overcome the natural resistance to change have had the advantage.

The threats to our security are changing—which is not to say they are lessening. There is less risk of a nuclear war with Russia, but there continue to be many nations seeking nuclear weapons. The chemical and biological threat is growing. Conflicts in all parts of the world are more troubling as they are brought into our living rooms and as the world becomes more interdependent.

Meanwhile, technology is advancing at a dizzying pace, creating both new dangers and opportunities. Worldwide commerce is becoming dependent upon space, just as it was dependent on the oceans in the past. But limited budgets and uncertainty as to our role in the world, added to the institutional resistance to change, place doubt on our ability to adapt to meet future challenges.

One thing is certain: Change is happening all around us, and it will continue to happen. We will have to be prepared to deal with it; the only question is whether we will be prepared in time.

We must rethink all of our security structures, not just the military. Our diplomatic, nuclear energy, and international economic efforts must all be part of a new approach. But I fear that bureaucratic self-interests, fighting for scarce resources, focusing on day to day problems, and the lack of urgency will conspire to prevent the kind of timely transformation which is required.

This kind of transformation in the military requires changes in process, culture, organization, doctrine, as well as taking advantage of technology. The role for Congress in this transformation is obviously limited. But just as in the past with Goldwater-Nichols, the Congress's role is indispensable. H.R. 3845

would take one small, but significant step toward making sure we make the transformation which is required of us.

Since 1991, the Atlantic Command has responsibility for training, force integration and force provider, in addition to having the geographic responsibility for the Atlantic Ocean and the Supreme Commander of NATO. Currently, there is no permanent joint experimentation process. Each of the services has its own.

My bill would create a Joint Forces Command, similar to the way Congress created the Special Operations command in 1991. The Joint Forces Command would be the force provider for the geographic CINC's, oversee joint training and experimentation, and coordinate and integrate the service battle labs.

Goldwater-Nichols pushed the military into jointness in carrying out military operations. We do not have the level of jointness needed to prepare for military operations. We also do not have a permanent joint experimentation process to help us make smart procurement decisions and to develop joint doctrine, both of which will be indispensable.

Since the QDR and NDP reports, virtually every witness before the National Security Committee, who has been asked, has acknowledged that this transformation process is one of the most important and one of the most difficult challenges our country faces over the next few years. DOD witnesses have testified that these issues are being considered and worked by each service. I do not want to replace that. I do want to bring the service's work together, and the Joint Forces Command will help to focus these variety of initiatives into an efficient, joint force.

I hope that this proposal will spawn others. I hope that Congress and the military and outside experts will engage in full and fruitful dialogue about where we need to go and how we can get there. My goal is to make sure that Congress fulfills its responsibilities to see that this transformation takes place so that we can continue to provide for the common defense into the next century.

#### TRIBUTE TO HERB WHEELER

### HON, JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the community leadership of my constituent, Mr. Herb Wheeler of Athol, Massachusetts.

On May 20th, 1998, the North Quabbin Chamber of Commerce will be honoring Mr. Wheeler as Citizen of the Year. Mr. Wheeler is the co-owner, with his wife Colleen, of Flowerland Florist, located in Athol. The prestigious Citizen of the Year award is given to the person who has most exemplified selfless dedication to the pursuit of economic prosperity for the North Quabbin region.

From the beginning of his career, Herb Wheeler understood how important a thriving retail climate was for Main Street, not only to his own success, but to that of the whole town. Herb has worked diligently to bring retail businesses into Athol's downtown. His interest

and involvement led him to the Athol Merchant's Association, of which he eventually became president. Through Herb's leadership, this organization grew into a group who's proactive commitment to economic development is unsurpassed in the region.

Herb Wheeler has become even more involved in his community as the years have progressed. In addition to his leadership role with the Athol Merchant's Association, Herb is an executive board member of the North Quabbin Chamber of Commerce, a board member of Athol-Orange Public Access Television, and a member of the Athol/Royalston School District Building Committee.

I join the Chamber in saluting Herb Wheeler's contributions, and look forward to working with Herb and the North Quabbin Chamber of Commerce on future economic development endeavors.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN LEGION POST #1172

# HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 50th Anniversary of American Legion Post #1172 in Evansville, Illinois. On Memorial Day, the Post will hold a special program in honor of this milestone.

While celebrating its 50th anniversary, Post #1172 will also be honoring several members for fifty years of continuous membership. Members recognized at the ceremony will be: John H. Bauer, Herbert Diercks, Clarence Jany, Edgar Kisro, Ralph Moll, Michael R. Otten, Glen U. Simpson, and Charles Suhre. John H. Bauer and Edgar Kisro both have the additional distinction of being charter members of Post #1172.

It is fitting that the Post hold this celebration on Memorial Day. Memorial Day is traditionally a special day for the members of the American Legion, and for our nation. It is a day for people across the nation to gather to honor brave men and women who gave their lives so that we may live in freedom. Members of Post #1172 are proud of that service. Today, we honor their sacrifice on our behalf as well as joining them in celebrating this special anniversary.

Southern Illinois has a strong tradition of honoring the soldiers who have defended our honor and our nation. At its earliest inception Memorial Day was known as Decoration Day. Major General John A. Logan, of Illinois, declared the first national Decoration Day in 1868 to honor the war dead. A stone in a cemetery in Carbondale, Illinois states that the first Decoration Day ceremony took place there in 1866.

General Logan ordered soldiers' graves to be decorated with these words: "We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic."

General Logan's words are as true today as they were 130 years ago. As Southern Illinois continues this fine tradition of observing Memorial Day, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring American Legion Post #1172 and all of our nation's veterans.

HONORING VINCENT A. BERGAMO FOR 40 YEARS OF SERVICE AS A NEW YORK STATE RACING OFFI-CIAL

## HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the retirement of Vincent A. Bergamo from the New York State Racing and Wagering Board. After forty years of service, Vince leaves behind a legacy in the sport of harness racing that will forever be a testament to his deep-rooted love of horses and racing. His enthusiasm and experience will surely be

I have had the pleasure of knowing Vince for several years. He has impressed me as a man of great character and integrity and I am fortunate to call him a friend. His career as a racing judge was characterized by hard-work and dedication and his contributions have left a lasting effect on the industry.

Vincent Bergamo began his distinguished career in 1958 at the Monticello Raceway in Monticello, New York as an Assistant Race Secretary. Having grown up with a keen appreciation for horses. Vince immediately excelled around the track. He was quickly offered a position in Saratoga, New York as presiding judge. He was 24 at the time, the youngest presiding judge in the state.

Vince's love of harness racing and his enthusiasm for his job brought him to every track in New York as well as tracks in Florida, Maryland, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. Throughout all of these locations, Vince set the standard for judging. He was honest, fair and demanded the highest degree of competitiveness from the participants of his races. He was also the recipient of numerous accolades

recognizing his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, aside from judging, Vince tackled several other tasks in harness racing. On a purely voluntary basis, he became actively involved in the Goshen Historic Track-realizing that the track as the oldest exiting sporting site in the nation at that time. He has been credited with leading the crusade that saved the track. His efforts directly led to the listing of the track on the National Register of Historic Sites. Vince remains actively involved in the operation of this track and continues to promote racing throughout New York, the United States, and even the world-Vince's creation, the popular Billings Amateur Series has lasted some 16 years and has attracted international attention.

Looking past Vince's professional awards and accomplishments, and there are many, it is clear that above all else. Vince is a family man. While maintaining an extraordinarily active career, Vince, along with his wonderful wife, raised 10 beautiful children. He was, and remains today, active in all aspects of their lives

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that a man like Vince Bergamo comes along. He is the epitome of class and integrity and his accomplishments both professionally and personally are remarkable. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring Vincent Bergamo for 40 years of dedicated service and in wishing Vince, his wife, and his entire family many more years of health and happiness.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

# HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today is May 13. The last time the leadership of the House promised a vote on campaign finance reform they guaranteed a vote before May 15. That leaves one more legislative day left to consider this important issue. Unfortunately it appears that this date will pass without a debate and vote on campaign finance reform. It is one more broken promise by the leadership of the House on this issue.

We have now heard that debate may begin next week and a vote will come the first week in June. I will believe it when I see it. It is painfully clear that the leadership will do anything in their power to kill finance reform. The leadership should not, however, believe that this issue will go away. Tremendous momentum is building across this country in favor of campaign finance reform. I for one will use the extra time between now and June to let the public know who is behind the continued delay in allowing a vote on campaign finance reform.

It will not be me or other members of Congress who will keep the pressure on the leadership to allow a vote, it will ultimately be the public. I hope that the leadership of this House will listen to the demands of the citizens of this nation and allow a vote on campaign finance reform

DEMOCRATS ON CHAIRMAN BUR-TON'S COMMITTEE JUSTIFIED IN REFUSING TO VOTE FOR IMMU-NITY

# HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, several hours ago, the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee gave a vote of no confidence to the campaign finance investigation being headed by my friend Chairman DAN BURTON of Indiana. The Committee declined to immunize four witnesses and haul them before his Committee. As a past Chairman of that Committee, I can tell you that what the Committee did today was the only course of action they could take.

My democratic colleagues were not asking for much. They simply wanted procedures for subpoenas that would give them a chance to object and force a Committee vote before such subpoenas could be issued. They were

willing to negotiate, but Chairman BURTON refused.

I'm sorry to say this, but Chairman BUR-TON's recent actions have discredited the major oversight committee of the Congress. which is supposed to set the example for fair investigative procedure.

Never in my tenure, not once, as Chairman of that committee, did the minority complain that a major investigation was unfair, or conducted without their full involvement.

Consider the causes for embarrassment:

More than 600 subpoenas issued without ever having one Committee vote or the involvement of members of the Committee;

A stubborn refusal to subpoena any witnesses requested by the Democratic members of the Committee;

A tasteless decision to release the private conversations between Mr. Hubbell and his wife that had no connection to the subject that the Committee was investigating:

The misleading editing of the tape transcripts, which should have never been released in the first place, forcing a public rebuke by the Speaker for the embarrassment caused to the House of Representatives:

The growing evidence that the Committee may be improperly, and perhaps illegally, coordinating its investigation with that of Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, which by federal law is supposed to remain secret.

The failure of the Oversight Committee's investigation carries an important lesson for all of us in Congress. The concerns of every member of a committee-especially an investigative committee-cannot be ignored or shunted aside by procedural maneuvers. I am hopeful that my colleagues will keep these lessons in mind as we move forward from the ashes of the Burton investigation.

50 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE FOR STUYVESANT FALLS VFW POST 9593

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to commemorate the anniversary of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post number 9593. This post, I am proud to say, is based in Stuyvesant Falls, New York of my congressional district, and is celebrating a remarkable 50th year in existence.

The V.F.W., Mr. Speaker, has been an organization of exceptional merit and service to the needs of many veterans. It is only appropriate that those brave men and women who placed themselves in harms way overseas be represented by such an able organization. The members of Post 9593 have been receiving just such outstanding service for 50 years now. And beyond that, they have been providing their fellow veterans, their loved ones, and their community with service themselves as active members of an active Post. It is comforting to know that those who served the needs of our country and fought for the principles and ideals of America all over the globe can depend on the support of an organization like Post 9593 back home in upstate New York.

Mr. Speaker, the service of Post 9593 in Stuyvesant Falls is worthy of significant recognition. This Post, and others like it, are the reason I fought so hard to attain Department level status for Veterans' Affairs. When Ronald Reagan signed that legislation into law, veterans were finally afforded the degree of national consideration they deserve. The efforts of V.F.W. Posts like this one, Mr. Speaker, having served the needs of veterans since 1948, assured veterans the assistance and recognition they deserved prior to approval of this government department and continue to encourage fair consideration of veterans' issues:

In addition Mr. Speaker, I can tell you that the members of Post 9593 take great pride in their service to country and in the existence and activities of their distinguished Post. In fact, their VFW Post has been honored with the distinction that it is one of only a few that has consistently maintained 100 percent membership every year for its entire 50 year history. That is the sort of pride and dedication that marks an organization comprised of brave soldiers who have served their country and community faithfully and honorably. They have made us all proud. For all of this, Mr. Speaker, we owe Post 9593 a tremendous debt of gratitude and I ask that all members of the House rise with me in tribute to each and every brave veteran who has comprised the 50 year history of this Post.

SECRETARY OF STATE MAD-ELEINE K. ALBRIGHT DISCUSSES THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROC-ESS

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, no American Administration since the presidency of Harry Truman has been as supportive of Israel as has our current Administration. The President is personally engaged and committed to the safety and security of the state of Israel, and he has affirmed on many occasions-most recently in a letter I received from him dated May 5th-that our nation's unshakable support for Israel's security "has been and will continue to be a central feature of the U.S.-Israeli relationship and a guiding principle for this Administration's role in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process." He noted that "fighting terrorism is not optional; it is a basic premise of the peace process."

Our distinguished Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, has personally played a critical role in working to move along the peace process, and she has devoted a great deal of time, effort, and energy to make meaningful progress. Our Secretary of State's personal intellectual and emotional commitment to move the peace process forward is one of the principal reasons for the progress that has been made

Mr. Speaker, in the past several days, there has been considerable heat, but little light on

the status of negotiations and the role of the United States in that process. Secretary Albright yesterday spoke at the National Press Club on the "Middle East Peace Process" and outlined the framework and the focus of the Administration's policy in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, because of the acrimony and misconceptions that have been magnified in the press, I think it is important for my colleagues to see for themselves first hand a concise and coherent discussion of our policy. I submit Secretary Albright's address at the National Press Club to be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to her excellent remarks.

THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS
(Delivered by Secretary of State Madeleine
K. Albright at the National Press Club)

Thank you very much. I am very pleased to be here.

Two weeks ago, before departing for Asia and talks in London on the Middle East, I attended a dinner sponsored by Seeds of Peace. This is a group that brings young people together from all around the Middle East to learn about and from each other, to go beyond the stereotypes and to understand how much they have in common.

At that dinner, I was given a letter signed by Arab and Israeli youngsters, which I hand-delivered in London to Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat. I want to begin my remarks today by quoting from that letter: "In our history books, the Middle East has always appeared as a magnificent crossroads. Yet we have not tasted its grandness, for we are blinded by its destructive wars. We at Seeds of Peace had a taste of what it is like to co-exist peacefully. We learned to accept the fact that both sides. Arabs and Israelis, have a right to a home in this disputed holy land. We are writing this letter as people who have experienced peace temporarily and we enjoyed the taste, but we want the whole pie. However, this is up to you. It is up to you to shape or build our future

That is a part of the letter that I delivered. I would have liked very, very much to have been able to return to the United States this past weekend with the news that the prayers of those young people had been answered and that a new milestone in the Middle East peace process had been reached. It was our hope that this week would have marked the start of permanent status negotiations between Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat, hosted by President Clinton.

Unfortunately, despite exhaustive and exhausting efforts to remove them, there remain obstacles to an agreement that would allow those permanent status talks to begin. However, I look forward to meeting with Prime Minister Netanyahu here in Washington tomorrow to see if it is possible to clear the way.

Today, I want to do two things. First, on behalf of President Clinton, I want to reaffirm America's commitment to the pursuit of Arab-Israeli peace and our determination to continue exploring every possible avenue for helping the parties to achieve it. We do this because it is in our interest and because it is right. The people of the Middle East deserve a future free from terror and violence, a future in which they can prosper in security and peace.

Second, I want to explain the logic of our approach and provide some perspective about what we have been doing in recent months to overcome the impasse that has developed in Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

The past year has been the most disappointing since the Oslo Accords were signed in 1993. It was 16 months ago that active US mediation helped to produce an agreement on Hebron. Since then, a crisis of confidence has arisen between Israelis and Palestinians that has stalled at the bargaining table and put at risk both historic accomplishments and future hopes.

In only two years, we have gone from a situation where Israel had some form of peace negotiation, relationship, or promising contact with every Arab state except Iraq and Libya to a stalemate which has eroded regional cooperation on issues such as water, economic integration, the environment and refugees, stalled Arab-Israeli contacts, and caused optimism to be replaced by a sense of fatalism and helplessness about the future.

At the root of the stalemate is a crisis of partnership between Israelis and Palestinians wherein short term tactical considerations have too often trumped broader understandings of common interest and cooperation. Indeed, we have gone from a situation where no problem was too big to solve to a situation where every issue is argued about. We have seen tragic incidents of terror, unilateral actions and provocation rhetoric undermine the historic accomplishments of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations.

For more than a year now, the United States has been working hard to revive the missing spirit of partnership. We have been trying literally to restore the ability of the parties to talk constructively with each other, to overcome mistrust, to solve problems, to arrive at agreements and to implement obligations.

Early last year, we were approached by Prime Minister Netanyahu with an idea for reorienting the process. He argued that the confidence building period provided for under the Oslo Accords had begun instead to destroy confidence; and he was right. The Prime Minister argued that it therefore made sense to move directly into final status negotiations, and to do so on an accelerated timetable. He asked President Clinton to help achieve this purpose; and as Israel's ally and friend, the President decided to try to do so.

Beginning last spring and throughout the summer of 1997, we sought an agreement that would put the process back on track by focusing the parties on the importance of getting to permanent status talks. In August I proposed in a speech here in Washington that the parties "marry the incremental approach of the interim agreement . . . to an accelerated approach to permanent status."

Then last September the Israelis and Palestinians agreed to a four-part agenda that included accelerated permanent status talks and three other issues: security with the emphasis on preempting and fighting terror; the further redeployment of Israeli troops; and a time-out on unhelpful unilateral steps. There followed several months of intensive discussions on that agenda along with resumed negotiations on key interim issues.

During this period there was some narrowing in the differences between the parties, but very substantial gaps remained. Despite our efforts, we could not get the Israelis and Palestinians to agree to an accord. Both urged us, nevertheless, to persist and to help them find a way to bridge the differences. By early this year we had come to the conclusion that even if the parties could not be responsive to each other's ideas, they might respond to ours. Working closely and quietly with both sides, we began to

share our views on how the parties might resolve their differences over the four-part

In January, here in Washington, President Clinton met with Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat. And I met with them when I traveled to the region in February, and then again in Europe in March. Ambassador Ross and Israeli and Palestinian negotiators have been in almost constant contact. Throughout, we continued to urge the parties to sort out the issues directly with each other.

Unfortunately, none of these discussions produced sufficient results. It was clear that tough decisions were required if Israelis and Palestinians were to reach an agreement that neither side was prepared to make.

Having worked since January to share our thoughts informally with the parties at the highest level, it was logical that we should at some point share a more fully integrated set of ideas in an effort to facilitate decisions. We took this step not because we wanted to, but because there seemed no other way to break the dangerous logjam that had developed.

Our ideas stemmed from intensive consultations with both sides and take into account both the obligations each side has accepted and the vital interests each must protect. They are balanced, flexible, practical and reasonable. They are based on the principle of reciprocity-another concept stressed by Prime Minister Netanyahu and embraced by us because of our belief that parallel implementation of each side's obligations is the only way to restore the partnership between Israelis and Palestinians.

In presenting our ideas, we made it clear that we were offering them as suggestions, not as an ultimatum or an effort to impose a settlement. Both parties have their own decision-making processes and interests, which we respect. Our purpose was only, in response to the parties' request, to help them find the way forward.

The role of the mediator is never an easy one. The challenge is how to meet the needs of both sides in a way that is acceptable to the other. Logically, that presents both sides with the need to be flexible and to make decisions that reflect the concerns not just of one party, but of two. In this regard, our ideas were designed to find that balance and to persuade each side that the balance could be struck in a way that addressed their particular requirements.

Now, let me try to explain our approach as it relates to addressing Israel's requirements, foremost of which is security. Let me say at the outset that there should be no doubt about the commitment of the Clinton Administration or of America to Israel's security. That commitment is unshakable and has been demonstrated over and over again, not only in words but in actions; in our joint struggle against terrorism; in the assistance to Israel that the American people have so long and so generously provided; and in the steps we have taken to ensure Israel's qualitative military edge.

These include providing Israel with the F-15-I, the most advanced fighter aircraft in the American arsenal; the pre-positioning of American military stock and material in Israel for joint use: and jointly-funded research and development projects designed to enhance Israel's ability to protect itself against long range missiles and Katyusha rockets. And let me add that our to Israel's security does not come with a time limit. There is no expiration date. It will continue today, tomorrow and for as long as the sun

shall rise. I said that in Israel last year and I meant it. And that's true whether there is progress in the Middle East peace process or not-or whether we have differences with Israel at a particular moment or not.

At the same time, we have agreed with Israeli leaders from Prime Minister Ben Gurion to Begin and from Rabin to Netanyahu that the key to long term security for the Israeli people lies in lasting peace. That is why we have been working so hard to resolve the present impasse. In so doing, we would not for a minute assert for ourselves that right to determine Israel's security needs. That is-and must remain-an Israeli prerogative.

Moreover, both in our ideas and in the way we presented them, we took fully into account Israeli concerns both about process and substance. For example, we have given the parties many weeks to consider our ideas in private. We did not launch a public campaign on their behalf. And in response primarily to Israeli requests, we allowed more time and then more time and then more time for our suggestions to be studied, considered and discussed.

Moreover, the ideas we presented posed some very difficult choices for the Palestinians. They were required to make substantial changes in their negotiating position. Nevertheless, Chairman Arafat agreed to our

ideas in principle.

The real centerpiece of our efforts to address Israeli requirements focused on dealing with Israel's fundamental and legitimate security concerns. It was no coincidence that security was the first point on our four-point agenda. Creating the right environment for negotiations had as its focus the issue of ensuring that Israeli-Palestinian security cooperation was functioning at 100 percent, and that Palestinians were exerting 100 percent effort to take effective unilateral steps against terror. That's why our ideas on security create a structure to ensure that the fight against terror will not be episodic, but that it endures.

From the beginning, we have made the security issue the center of our dialogue with the Palestinians. We have pressed them to understand that the fight against terror is a basic Palestinian interest. And what we have seen, especially over the past several months, is a concerted Palestinian efforteven in the absence of an agreement with Israel on the four-part agenda—against those who would threaten peace with terror and violence. The Palestinian Authority deserves credit for taking on such groups, but it is essential as they do that others in the region who tell us they support peace refrain from greeting with cordial hospitality and financial backing the enemies of peace.

Our suggestions for Israeli redeployments were also formulated with Israel's prerogatives and concerns in mind. We recognize, as reflected in the Christopher letter, that further redeployment is an Israeli responsibility under Oslo, rather than an issue to be negotiated. But it is in the nature of partnership that Israel should take Palestinian concerns into account, while following the terms of its agreement. Otherwise, the peace process cannot move forward.

In presenting our ideas, we did not define the areas from which Israel should redeploy. Our ideas placed a premium on Israel retaining overall security responsibility in the areas affected by the proposed redeployment. And our suggestion about the size of the next redeployment came down far closer to Israel's position than to that of the Palestin-

Why did we suggest a size? Because that is the only way to reach the agreement on launching permanent status talks that Prime Minister Netanyahu asked us to achieve. In presenting and discussing our ideas, we have acted with discretion and patience. Because we realize the difficulty of the decisions the parties were being asked to make, we have gone the extra mile-in fact, the extra 20,000 miles, back and forth across the Atlantic many times. And we have done so without complaint, because America will always go the extra mile for peace.

I want to mention at this point also that America's commitment to peace and security in the Middle East has historically been a bipartisan commitment, stretching from the administrations of Truman and Eisenhower to Bush and Clinton, Because that commitment involves the security of a cherished ally and the vital strategic interests of the United States, our leaders have historically stood together in support of Israel, and shoulder to shoulder with our Arab friends in pursuit of peace. If America is to play its proper role in promoting stability in the Middle East, it is imperative that our leaders now-in the Executive Branch, in Congress. and within the Jewish-American and Arab-American communities-continue to work together on behalf of shared goals."
Tomorrow, I will meet with Prime Min-

ister Netanyahu again, and I very much look forward to the meeting. We are working hard to overcome differences an I hope we will be

able to make progress.

But the key point that I have been emphasizing to both Israeli and Palestinian leaders is that although America remains committed to the pursuit of peace, it is up to them-not to us-whether peace is achieved.

Over the past months, we have played the role of mediator, counselor, friend, shuttler, cajoler and idea-maker. We have responded whenever called at literally any time of the day or night. We have done this because we care about Israel and its people; and we care about the Palestinians and Arabs; and we care about the future peace and stability of

the region.

We are not giving any ultimatums, and we're not threatening any country's security. We are not trying to make any party suffer at the expense of another. All we are trying to do is find the path to peace, as the parties have repeatedly urged us to do. And what we have especially been trying to do in recent weeks is to issue a wake-up call. The leaders of the region have reached a crossroads. Act before it is too late. Decide before the peace process collapses. And understand that in a neighborhood as tough as the Middle East, there is no security from hard choices, and no lasting security without hard choices.

The parties must understand, as well, that there is urgency to this task. For time is no longer an ally of this process; it has become an adversary. The historic accomplishments that flowed from the Oslo process represented a strategic opportunity for peace that is now being put at risk. Consider that just two years ago, at Sharm al-Sheikh, representatives from Israel and a host of Arab states gathered at the Summit of the Peacemakers to say no to terror and yes to peace. They saw Israel as a partner. Unfortunately, that exhilarating sense of partnership has been lost.

Second, the very idea that negotiations can peacefully resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict is now under threat. Unless the leaders are willing to make hard choices, the field will be left to extremists who have no interest in peace.

Third, the clock continues to tick. The interim period under Oslo concludes on May 4, 1999—less than a year from now. Those who believe that drifting is acceptable, or who believe they can declare unilateral positions or take unilateral acts when the interim period ends, are courting disaster. Both sides must understand that the issues reserved for permanent status discussions—including the status of the West Bank and Gaza and of settlements—can only be settled by negotiation. That was the spirit and logic of Oslo.

America's interest and goal is a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, including the principle of land for peace. That will require decisive progress on all tracks, including the Israel-Lebanon track and the

Israel-Syria track.

We are not a party to the negotiations. As President Clinton has repeatedly emphasized, it is not our right, nor our intention, nor is it within our capacity, to dictate terms or impose a settlement. At the same time, our credibility and interests are indeed affected by what the Israelis, Palestinians and Arabs do or fail to do. We are prepared to support their efforts as long as we judge they are serious about wanting to reach an agreement—and serious enough to make the decisions necessary to achieve it.

For too long, too many children in too many parts of the Middle East have grown up amidst violence, deprivation and fear. Too many lives have been cut short by the terrorist's bomb, the enemy's shell and the assassin's bullet. Too many opportunities have been lost to heal old wounds, narrow differences and transform destructive conflict

Everyone with a stake in the Middle East has an obligation to do what can be done to seize the strategic opportunity for peace that now exists, and thereby to make possible a future of stability and prosperity for

all the people of the region.

into constructive cooperation.

The United States believes this kind of future is within our grasp. But the peoples of the region will not realize that future if their leaders do not reach out with a vision as great as the goal to overcome past grievances, treat neighbors as partners and undertake in good faith the hard work of cooperation and peace. All that is required is for each to accord dignity and accept responsibility, and to act not out of passion and fear, but out of reason and hope.

For the peoples of the region who have suffered too long, the path out of the wilderness is uphill, but clearly marked. The time has come now, before the dusk obscures the guideposts, to move up that road; and by so doing, to answer the too-long denied prayers of the children—all the children—of the Mid-

dle East.

Thank you very much.

HONORING FARMINGTON HILLS HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL AND THEIR MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

# HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the achievements of the Harrison High School football team in Farmington Hills, Michigan. The Harrison High School football team, with a 46-8

record in 16 playoff appearances and eight state titles under their belts, are true champions in every sense of the word. Most recently, the Hawks added the 1997 Class "A" State Championship to their long list of accomplishments. In addition to their athletic prowess, the team also holds the eighth highest grade point average in the state with a 3.67 average GPA. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating these talented young athletes and the many others who were an integral part of the Hawk's tremendous success.

A "POINT-OF-LIGHT" FOR ALL AMERICANS: DR. BETTY SHABAZZ

## HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in celebration of the renaming of the Glenmore School in Brooklyn, New York to the "Dr. Betty Shabazz Elementary and Preparatory School." Dr. Betty Shabazz stands as a model of what the students of Glenmore School must strive to become—an individual with strength, resilience and perseverance in overcoming life's greatest challenges. Dr. Betty Shabazz is great "Point-of-Light" whose legacy will live on forever and will positively influence many more generations to come.

On Monday, June 23, 1997, a great presence in the lives of countless citizens of the world departed this earth. Dr. Betty Shabazz was not just an inspiration to the African-American community, an advocate of equality for women and a proponent of children's rights. She was an inspiration to the human community; she was an advocate of equality for all people and she was an incarnation of every ideal upon which this Nation was found-

Born Betty Sanders in Detroit, Michigan on May 28, 1936, Dr. Shabazz married activist and civil rights leader El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz (Malcolm X) in New York in 1958. On February 21, 1965, she witnessed the assassination of her husband after the bombing of their home just three weeks earlier. Despite this tragedy, she exhibited determination as a single mother, raising and educating her six daughters: Attallah, Qubilah, Ilyasah, Gamilah, and twins Malikah and Malaak.

When the harsh winds of hatred swept across our country and prematurely ended the life of Malcolm X, they could not overcome the strength of his wife. Dr. Betty Shabazz continued the struggle after his death, keeping his quest for justice alive. She found time to become a certified nurse, and later earned Bachelor's and Master's degrees, and a Doctorate in Education Administration from the University of Massachusetts. Admirably and courageously, she took the movement into academia, where she touched the lives of hundreds of students. Dr. Shabazz served Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn as Director of Public Relations and Director of Institutional Advancement with ability, passion, and caring, qualities reflected in everything she did in life.

As a single mother, Dr. Shabazz's challenges as a parent were not unique. However,

they were heightened by the fact that she was the single mother of Malcolm X's children. She reared her six daughters alone, constantly preparing them for a life in the forefront of the African-American community, one that is a requirement for their lineage. In this way, Betty Shabazz has served as a model of mother-hood and a reflection of the family values that every American family aims to emulate.

The greatness of Dr. Betty Shabazz is apparent. Despite the firebombing of her home in 1965 and the brutal murder of her husband, she refused to turn what must have been inconsolable anger into motivation. She turned inward, furthering her education and strengthening her resolve as she embarked upon her mission to raise six children alone and make significant contributions to the community at the same time.

A warrior in her own right, Dr. Shabazz has made her mark on the cause to uplift oppressed people around the globe, and especially within the African-American community. Her message will be forever with us, an inspiration to all who choose a life of service to

their fellow man.

Dr. Betty Shabazz turned tragedy into triumph. She exemplified what we all can do if we are willing to make sacrifices. During this celebration, let us reflect upon the lessons taught to us by Dr. Betty Shabazz. Her life has been a testament to the virtues of family, community, and activism, and it is fitting for the Glenmore School to be renamed the "Dr. Betty Shabazz Elementary and Preparatory School" in her honor. Dr. Betty Shabazz is a great "Point-of-Light" for all to admire.

#### NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

#### HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, the events of National Police Week officially begin tonight with the 10th Annual Candlelight Vigil on the grounds of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

Tonight the names of 305 American heroes will be added to the Memorial's wall, which honors officers killed in the line of duty. 160 of these officers were killed in 1997, and the others died in previous years but have just recently been discovered.

The 160 police heroes killed last year represent an increase of 21% over the 132 officers who were killed in 1996. This is particularly disturbing in light of the recent overall de-

creases in the violent crime rate.

Another disturbing trend last year was the high number of alcohol-related deaths of law enforcement officers. Alcohol was a factor in at least 19 of last year's police fatalities, including killings by drunk drivers and shootings by individuals who had been drinking.

My home state of Minnesota lost one of its finest last year—a state trooper named Tim Bowe who had served as a protector for Governor Arne Carlson. Corporal Bowe was a 14-year veteran of the force who had 9 commendations and three life-saving awards, including two revivals of heart attack victims with CPR.

At nearly midnight on June 7, 1997, Corporal Bowe was about to finish his shift when he responded to a request for help from three Chisago County Sheriff's deputies. He and the deputies at the scene of a reported shooting had just begun approaching a nearby car when an assailant fired and shot Corporal Bowe in the chin. He died from the wound shortly afterward, leaving behind his beloved wife, Denise, a 6-year-old daughter and a 9-and-a-half-month-old son.

As someone who has many close friends serving in law enforcement, as someone who has logged 1,600 hours riding with police during the "dog watch" and power shift, and as one who has accompanied high risk entry teams on 65 crack raids, I am well aware of the risks that officers like Corporal Bowe face each day they put on the badge. My home state of Minnesota has lost a total of 185 peace officers, and America has lost over 14,622 since the first recorded death in 1794.

The names of slain officers are inscribed on the wall of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, located just blocks from this Capitol. I encourage every visitor to our nation's capital to visit this meaningful reminder of the men and women who paid the ultimate price to protect our communities.

As of co-chair of the House Law Enforcement Caucus with my colleague, BART STUPAK from Michigan, I have been working in a bipartisan way to promote legislation that honors these fallen heroes. We have had some suc-

In last year's Taxpayer Relief Act, I worked with other colleagues to include a provision that makes the survivor benefits for families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty tax-free. Very recently, the House passed the Higher Education Act reauthorization with an amendment to provide scholarships to families of slain officers. Just yesterday, the House passed a resolution honoring law enforcement officers and a bill which will provide life-savings bulletproof vests to police departments.

Much more needs to be done. I encourage my colleagues who are not already part of the 71-member bipartisan Law Enforcement Caucus to join. We are holding a meeting tomorrow, in Room 1640 of the Longworth Building, to review our accomplishments and discuss legislative initiatives. I hope all interested members and staff will participate in this important dialogue.

We need to honor the fallen, and we need to empower the living who protect our communities. The thousands of officers who put their lives on the line every day are the reasons we observe Police Week and commemorate Peace Officers Memorial Day each year on May 15.

PRESIDENTIAL RANK EXECUTIVES

# HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, I had the distinct honor and privilege of attending the annual dinner to recognize the members of the Senior Executive Service who have

earned the distinction of Presidential Rank. This year, the dinner, sponsored by the Senior Executive Association's Professional Development League, honored the achievements of 68 leaders of the federal government's career service who have played important roles in improving the performance of federal agencies. They reflect achievements within 11 Cabinet Departments and six independent agencies, and they have contributed to saving American taxpayers billions of dollars.

I would like to enter into the RECORD capsule summaries of the achievements of these dedicated public servants and to express my appreciation as Chairman of the Civil Service Subcommittee for the distinguished leadership that they have provided to the federal workforce.

NATION'S TOP CIVIL SERVANTS RECEIVE PRES-IDENTIAL RANK OF DISTINGUISHED EXECU-

Recipients of the nation's highest civil service award have saved the federal government \$67.2 billion over the course of their careers. These 68 executives, who received the Presidential Rank of Distinguished Executive, were honored for their accomplishments at a black tie dinner on May 7 at the State Department, sponsored by the Senior Executives Association Professional Development League (SEA PDL).

Of the 11 departments and six agencies represented by this year's winners, the Office of the Secretary of Defense at the Defense pertment led the way in savings, with the three winners from that agency posting a cumulative savings of \$16 billion. NASA was second with \$12.7 billion in savings, and the Office of Management and Budget third with \$12.6 billion.

However, savings alone do not tell the full story of these winners. The accomplishments of only one-third of the winners cited by SEA President Carol Bonosaro at the May 7 event include:

Serving as key author of START II, which will eliminate multiple-warhead, land-based missiles and cut U.S. and Russian strategic weapons by 50 percent below START I levels (Franklin Carroll Miller, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Security Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense).

Leading a joint effort by government and industry using NASA technology to develop smart airbags for cars to improve children's safety (Dr. Daniel Mulville, Chief Engineer, NASA).

Managing the largest single contract case in Air Force history, with claims of nearly \$2 billion (Anthony Perfilio, Director, Air Force Materiel Command Law Center).

Creating a multi-media workstation used by students in schools around the world to make environmental observations as part of global information systems (Dr. Alexander MacDonald, Director, Forecast Systems Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). Selected the "Best Boss in America" by

Selected the "Best Boss in America" by Redbook magazine (Steven Winnick, Deputy General Counsel, Program Service, Department of Education).

Perfecting the MK 48 Advanced Capability torpedo, widely acknowledged as the world's best (Dr. John Sirmalis, Technical Director, Naval Undersea Warfare Center).

Creating a national campaign to stop telemarketing fraud—which costs American consumers over \$40 billion a year—result in the conviction of almost 50 telemarketers (Eileen Harrington, Associate Director, Marketing Practices, Federal Trade Commission).

Publishing two of the "100 Most Cited" papers in the life sciences, one of which has become a Citation Classic (Dr. Kenneth Olden, Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Department, of Health and Human Services).

Coordinating the massive mobilization of on-site relief for the Oklahoma City bombing, while managing daily operations of the largest industrial complex in the Defense Department (Gerald Yanker, Executive Director, Oklahoma City Air Logistic Center, Department of the Air Force).

Restoring the Hubble Space Telescope to its anticipated capability, on schedule and within budget, while improving its observing powers beyond original specification, with spectacular results (Joseph Rothenberg, Director, Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA).

Serving as both Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer, the only career executive in whom both of those statutory functions have been placed (Stephen Colgate, Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice.

Establishing a cooperative effort with Walt Disney World to share technologies, including advanced animation techniques, to develop a virtual reality environment for soldiers (James Skurka, Deputy to the Commander, U.S. Army Simulation, Training & Instrumentation Command).

Coordinating the government's response to a terrorist plot to bomb 11 U.S. planes flying Asian-Pacific routes, resulting in capture of the conspiracy's leader, the mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing (James Reynolds, Chief, Terrorism and Violent Crime Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice).

Designing and presenting a departmental budget of over \$350 billion, the fourth largest budget in the world (Dennis Williams, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Budget, Department of Health and Human Services).

Serving on a 14-nation board of directors governing development of a joint air command control system in Europe (Spain Woodrow Hall, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary and Chief Information Officer, Information Management, Department of Energy).

Having the primary responsibility for an investigation and prosecution which resulted in a fine of \$100 million—nearly seven times the highest fine ever previously imposed in a criminal antitrust case (Gary Spratling, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice).

Directing the co-invention of the implantable Ventricular Heart Assist Device, which could eventually eliminate the need for heart transplants (Leonard Nicholson, Director, Engineering, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, NASA).

Serving as Chief Operating Office of the only national mint in the world that can produce its lowest denomination coin at a cost below face value, and which scored an American Customer Satisfaction Index rating equal to such giants in customer satisfaction as Maytag, FedEx and Mercedes-Benz (Dr. Andrew Cosgarea, Jr., Assistant Director and Chief Operating Officer, U.S. Mint).

Personally handling negotiations, concerning disposition of President Nixon's White House tape recordings (Neil Koslowe, Special Litigation Counsel, Federal Programs Branch, Civil Division, Department of Justice.)

Leading the development of a program to generate the technologies to design and build

an environmentally compatible and economically competitive supersonic airliner for the 21st century (Robert Whitehead, Associate Administrator for Aeronautics, NASA).

Overseeing information processing and international voice and data communications systems which provide services for 40 million beneficiaries, with an agency home page recognized as one of the Internet's "101 Best Bets" by PC Magazine (Martin Baer, Regional Commissioner (Seattle), Social Security Administration.)

Being recognized as an international authority on animal health and foodborne diseases with discoveries on the epidemiology and genetics of trichinosis (Kenneth Murrell, Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture).

Serving as principal staff director for six Commanders-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the world's largest naval base, with \$10 billion in operating and manpower accounts (Dr. Roger Whiteway, Director, Warfare Program and Readiness, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Department of the Navy).

Transforming an organization of 152 domestic and 26 foreign locations operating with a deficit to one operating with a surplus, achieving \$37 million in savings and increased overall performance (Waler Biondi, Former Assistant Commissioner, Office of Investigations, U.S. Customs Service).

Being responsible for protecting the President and his family, a President whose foreign visits have included countries that presented significant terrorist threats and/or hostile combat zones (Lewis Merletti, Special Agent in Charge, Presidential Protection Division, U.S. Secret Service).

Directing the largest and most complex medical center serving the highest concentration of veterans anywhere in the United States (Kenneth Clark, Medical Center Director, West Los Angeles VA Medical Center, Department of Veterans Affairs).

Providing the leadership and dedication which were essential elements of the teamwork that returned the Apollo 13 Spacecraft and crew safely (Tommy Holloway, Manager, Space Shuttle Program, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, NASA).

INTRODUCTION OF THE REIN-STATEMENT OF REHABILITA-TION BENEFITS FOR SENIORS ACT

## HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of important legislation for Medicare beneficiaries who require outpatient therapy, the Reinstatement of Rehabilitation Benefits for Seniors Act. This bill repeals the Balanced Budget Act provision that imposes an arbitrary cap on outpatient physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services as of January 1, 1999.

Section 4541(c) of the Balanced Budget Act places annual caps of \$1,500 per beneficiary on all outpatient rehabilitation services except those furnished in a hospital outpatient department. I am deeply concerned about the impact this limitation will have on Medicare beneficiaries who require necessary rehabilitation services.

If this cap is implemented, senior citizens suffering from medical conditions common to the elderly such as stroke, hip fracture, and coronary artery disease will have diminished access to rehabilitation care they require to resume normal activities of daily living.

The \$1,500 cap is arbitrary and, according to BBA, cannot be adjusted for the medical condition of the patient, or the health outcomes of the rehabilitation services. These caps are, by definition, insensitive to patients suffering from diseases or chronic injuries or who have multiple episodes of care in a given calendar year.

The \$1,500 cap dramatically reduces Medicare beneficiaries' choice of provider. Congress has committed to offering beneficiaries greater health care choices. However, a senior citizen who has met the \$1,500 cap will have no choice but to seek care in a hospital outpatient department. More convenient provider choices such a rehabilitation agencies, physical therapists in independent practice, and Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facilities will be foreclosed to them. Beneficiaries in rural areas will have a particularly difficult time obtaining needed services.

Furthermore, absolute dollar limitations on outpatient rehabilitation services are unnecessary. Effective January 1, 1999, the same date the \$1,500 cap goes into place, all outpatient rehabilitation services will be reimbursed according to a fee schedule based upon the Resource Based Relative Value Scale (RBRVS). The movement from cost-based reimbursement to a fee schedule obviates the need for an arbitrary fixed dollar limit on beneficiary services. The screens and edits within the existing fee schedule are designed to control utilization of services.

Confusion has surrounded the interpretation of how the \$1,500 cap is to be applied. While the \$900 cap that exists for physical therapists and occupational therapists in independent practice today applies separately to both physical therapy and occupational therapy, discussions with HCFA indicate the \$1,500 cap may be applied differently. HCFA has indicated the new provision of law could be interpreted as establishing two separate caps. The first cap of \$1,500 would be for occupational therapy services, while the second cap would be split between physical therapy and speech-language pathology. Speech-language pathology is not currently capped in outpatient settings.

Finally, Congress held no hearings on the imposition of an arbitrary cap prior to adopting this provision last year. As a result, we have been unable to consider the potential problems that may arise with implementation. In comparison, multiple hearings were held on new payment mechanisms for skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, and managed care plans.

Passage of the Reinstatement of Rehabilitation Benefits for Seniors Act, which I am proud to cosponsor, is necessary to ensure that seniors have sufficient access to necessary physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services under Medicare. I am proud to say that this bill is also fiscally responsible, requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement a new methodology for payment of rehabilitation services by January 1, 2000, to en-

sure budget neutrality. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

HONORING NEIL RHODES' WINNING ESSAY

## HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, please include the attached text in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"MY VOICE IN OUR DEMOCRACY"

1997-98 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION

(By Neil Rhodes, Colorado Winner)

A few years ago, when I was about eleven years old, I was profoundly affected by the chronicle of a young Jewish girl during the second world war: a girl who, while hiding out from the Nazis, wrote in the red-checkered diary she had received for her thirteenth birthday; a martyr who was eventually discovered and sent to her death in a concentration camp; a visionary whose diary writings encompassed the plight of millions around the world. That little girl was Anne Frank.

One of the final entries in Anne's redcheckered diary proclaimed the desperation of a nation without democracy. It read: "ideals, dreams, and cherished hopes rise within us only to meet the horrible truth and be shattered . . . ."

At the young age I was, this was the first real connection I had ever experienced with the evils of tyranny. Since then I've encountered a multitude of other stories and situations that have increased my awareness of democracy.

Like the time I visited a small holocaust museum and spoke with Mr. Kelen—a survivor of the holocaust himself; or the time I traveled just across the Mexican border, and witnessed first-hand the crippling poverty caused by government corruption; the time I sat glued to the television, my eyes locked on the image of a young Chinese boy facing certain death as he stood in the path of an oncoming military tank.

Every new experience helped shape my thoughts, mold my perspective, and strengthen my voice as an American citizen. I have come to realize just how fortunate I am—how fortunate we all are—to possess the light of democracy.

I've learned that democracy is priceless and powerful. Priceless, because our basic rights are stained with the blood of millions who fought to gain them. Democracy also has boundless power: quite simply, the power to shatter the chains of bondage forever.

But as we live our lives in freedom we must remember the horrible truth that Anne Frank wrote about. The horrible truth is that there are still millions of people living in the darkness of oppression. For those not yet experiencing liberty, we must continue the battle. If we believe in our own sovereignty, that is our duty. The Declaration of Independence does not say "All Americans are created equal" but that "All men"—all around the world—"are created equal." Thus, we cannot simply work to continue our own democratic system; we must bring that system to the rest of the world. Only then will the visions of our forefathers be completed.

American has a voice—a platform from which to speak. In many parts of the globe that could not be farther from the truth. Anne Frank never had a voice. I, however, do. I stand before you now, and I speak on behalf of those who couldn't and those who still cannot.

My voice in our democracy is the reflection of a free person; my voice pays tribute to the thousands who died for the cause of liberty; my voice cries out an urging for the respect of our nation and an offering of hope for the future.

Yes, even in the midst of the cruelest oppression, hope is one thing that can never be destroyed. Because, you see, I never finished the quotation by Anne Frank that I gave earlier. Here is the quote in its entirety: 'ideals, dreams, and cherished hopes rise within us only to meet the horrible truth and be shattered . . . yet in spite of everything I still believe that people really are good at heart.

Anne Frank's devotion to the human spirit should serve as an example to all of us, and especially to Americans. Progress in the world must begin with you and me. I would hope that one day all Americans would understand that with strength, compassion, diligence, and the fortitude of our voices, we have the ability to change democracy from an ideal, a dream, and a cherished hope into a powerful and permeating reality.

#### IN MEMORY OF BISHOP JUAN JOSE GERARDI

## HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep condolences to the people of Guatemala on the brutal murder of Bishop Juan Jose Gerardi on April 26th.

Bishop Gerardi played a leading role in establishing and directing the Catholic church's human rights office in Guatemala. Just two days before his death, his office made public its report, entitled "Guatemala: Never More," which documented over 55,000 instances of violence and human rights violations in that country's 36-year civil war. His death reminds us that despite the strides Guatemala has made since peace accords were signed in December 1996, the process of building peace, reconciliation and respect for human rights remains fragile. For that reason, I have joined several of my colleagues in writing a letter to President Arzu of Guatemala expressing our condolences on the death of Bishop Gerardi and urging him to maintain a clear and strong commitment to implement the peace accords.

Bishop Gerardi was truly a martyr to the cause of truth. The best way that we in the Congress can honor his memory is to pass the Human Rights Information Act, H.R. 2635, which would require all federal agencies charged with the conduct of foreign policy to declassify and disclose records on human rights violations in Guatemala and Honduras after 1944. The survivors of human rights violations in these countries, and the relatives of those who did not survive, have a right to know the truth. If we are serious about our commitment to democracy, peace and human

In the social and political arena every rights in Central America, then we should do side in this argument dismisses its, oppono less

## IN HONOR OF KENTUCKY NURSES WEEK

# HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the nurses of Kentucky, as well as throughout this nation. Nurses are a strong component of our health care system and are known for providing health care with a human touch.

In my home state, nurses are celebrating Kentucky Nurses Week and they have every reason to be proud. Working hard and achieving professional and personal goals, many nurses in my community have proven themselves time and time again. Continually striving to upgrade standards of care and improve services, Kentucky nurses have shown that they are committed to providing the best quality health care possible for their patients.

I hope you will join me in recognizing this noble professional during this week, and throughout the year. Certainly, they are deserving of this acknowledgment.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD IN A BRAVE NEW WORLD

## HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 13, 1998

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD.

[From the Economist Newspaper Limited, May 13, 1998]

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN A BRAVE NEW WORLD ANYTHING USEFUL TO DO, BESIDES FIGHTING THE ARMY?

It was one of the sweetest victories in the 350-year history of the National Guard. the citizen-soldiers of Nevada left their factories, farms and investment banks for a battlefield in California, where they disguised their American tanks as Russian T-80s and donned the colours of an imaginary country called Krasnovia. Within a few hours they had pierced the defences of the adversary, a mechanised brigade of full-time soldiers from Georgia (the American state, that is). Guardsmen across the nation rejoiced at their Nevadan comrades' success. They had given the Pentagon sceptics a bloody noseand proved that "weekend warriors" are perfectly capable of engaging in full-scale armoured combat whenever Uncle Sam needs them.

Unfortunately, not every battle in the relentless conflict between the full-time American army and the Army National Guard, a mostly part-time force with strong local roots, has such a rapid and decisive outcome. Most of the time, the two institutions are locked in an inconclusive war of attrition which makes it impossible for Pentagon strategists to use either of them effectively. Like everybody else who is competing for slices of the Pentagon's shrunken pie, each

nents as superannuated, cold-war relics.

The swift, high-tech wars of tomorrow may have little place for the dentist or schoolteacher who likes to drive tanks or fly helicopters as a hobby, according to the fulltime army-whose strength has been slashed by about 40%, to 495,000, since the Soviet collapse. Nonsense, retorts the National Guard, which has lost only 20% of its cold-war strength and numbers around 370,000. As the guard sees things, the huge regular army that was built to fight the Soviet Union and its allies was an aberration in American history. Now that the cold war is over. America should revert to reliance on the citizen-soldier, a concept which dates back to colonial times. "Americans have always been suspicious of standing armies, ever since we fought the British redcoats, hsays a spokesman for the National Guard Association, one of the more formidable lobbies on Capitol Hill. To settle the matter, guardsmen point out that their position is safeguarded by the American constitution, which calls for the raising of militias "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections; and repel invasions.' Date Jona

But full-time army commanders remain sceptical. The guard's eights combat, divisions, its pride and joy, have been steadfastly excluded from any significant role in the army's plans to fight two regional wars (presumably in the Gulf and the Korean peninsula) simultaneously-the worst-case scenario on which much Pentagon thinking is based. In the guard's view, this exclusion is based on a self-serving calculation: the army would not be able to justify retaining ten combat divisions of its own if it admitted that the guard could also play an important role.

As the army sees things, the Gulf war of 1991 proved its point: modern conflicts are too quick and deadly to have much place for troops that require 90 days or more to reach the proper state of readiness. The guardsmen allege, with real bitterness, that their combat brigades were kept out of the war even when they were well prepared.

The deadlock is so intractable, and the mistrust so deep, that the entire process of adapting the military to a changing world is at risk of paralysis. The latest round of peace talks, convened in April by John Hamre, the deputy defence secretary, persuaded the guard that the Pentagon's civilian bosses do want a solution. But the parttimers remain intensely suspicious of the army. They insist that they are ready for painful changes, such as converting some of their heavy-armour divisions into lighter ones, but only if the army does the same. "We are willing to change if the army is willing to change, but we cannot take them at their word," says Major-General Edward Philbin, director of the National Guard Asso-

Tensions increased a lot last year when the Pentagon published a quadrennial defence review that called for a cut of 40,000 in the guard's strength. Guardsmen muttered that the army had conspired against them; the army retorted that it was about time the guard bore its share of defence cuts like everybody else. Eventually the guard offered to accept a cut of 15,000 over three years, but only if the army recognised the guard's importance by signing up to 11 principles. Otherwise, all deals were off the table.

The reason why the guardsmen feel able to take such a firm line is that they have extraordinary political clout. Because guardsmen are based in every part of the country,

no lawmaker can afford to ignore them. They also have a natural constituency in the state governors, who rely on them to cope with riots, explosions and (especially in recent months) natural disasters. At least in peaceful times, the \$5.5 billion which the Pentagon spends every year on maintaining the guard is a sort of transfer from Washington to the governors, who are gaining influence on several other fronts and are highly protective of their local troops.

The net result is a stalemate—and intense frustration for the defence planners, who long to save money on army personnel (whether full- or part-time) and use it to buy high-tech weapons. The Pentagon says annual procurement spending must rise by about \$20 billion, to \$60 billion per year, by 2001 if America is to retain its military edge against all comers. But with every legislator determined to protect bases and guard units in his or her home district, it looks harder and harder to see how money can be freed for this shopping spree.

In recent months, a new factor has emerged which could have a large, unpredictable effect on the stand-off between the army and the guard, and on the broader balance of power in the Pentagon. It is the belief among defence thinkers-especially those not wedded to any particular bureaucratic interestthat domestic security risks may be rising at a time when the United States looks virtually unchallengeable overseas. In military jargon, this is the theory of "asymmetrical threats". It goes like this: no adversary in his right mind would try to match America's vast arsenal of tanks, ships or nuclear weapons. It makes far better sense for the enemy-be it a terrorist group, a rogue state, or a combination of both-to wage chemical, biological or even cyber-warfare against American society, exploiting its openness.

There was, initially at least, much rejoicing among the guardsmen last year when the national defence panel, a group of experts with a mandate to review the country's military priorities, called for greater emphasis on countering poison gas or germ warfare attacks at home. The panel suggested that a Homeland Defence Command could be organised around the National Guard.

But // on second thoughts, the guardsmen feel more cautious about the new defence thinking. Dealing with the ghastly consequences of a chemical or biological attack has always been part of their job, they point out. Governors would need them badly during the few crucial hours when the emergency was too serious for local police and fire services to cope and the federal authorities had not yet arrived. But the guard will strongly resist any changes to its structure that would compromise its ability to join the regular army on overseas combat missions. Since "the army would love to turn us into a constabulary" with purely local duties, the guard is bracing itself for a fresh bureaucratic fight, says General Philbin.

In fact, the advent of "asymmetrical threats" may not suit the institutional interests of any of the Pentagon's quarrelsome soldiers. Consider how the lines of authority would shift in the event of a chemical or biological attack on Anytown, America. Once the emergency became too serious for the state government, responsibility for "crisis management"—identifying the culprit and stopping further attacks—would shift to the FBI. The appalling human consequences of the crisis would be dealt with by a shadowy organisation called the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), originally designed to keep government functioning in se-

cret in a nuclear war, but better known for mismanaging the aftermath of hurricanes. The mainstream defence establishment would hardly enter the picture. If the attack was clearly launched by a foreign state, the generals might get busy retaliating. But what if the culprits were home-grown terrorists?

In practice, nobody knows who would do what if American city-dwellers faced a lethal cloud of anthrax or nerve gas. An exercise in March, designed to test the authorities' response to a genetically engineered virus spread by terrorists on the Mexican-American border, led to bitter squabbling among rival agencies. "There is no clear demarcation line between the FBI and FEMA, and knowledge about disease and hazardous materials is spread over a broad array of institutions," says Zachary Selden, a germ-warfare boffin. "Somebody is needed to sit on top of these operations."

But as America waits for the barbarians, its soldiers and guardsmen may at last have found something in common. Both have an interest in keeping the Pentagon's mind concentrated on hypothetical overseas wars, as opposed to deadly attacks on the homeland which look all too possible.

# SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the Congressional Record on Monday and Wednesday of each week

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 14, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

#### **MAY 18**

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the role of faith-based charities in the District of Columbia.

SD-342

SR-253

#### MAY 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to examine the Federal Communications Commission, focusing on the Mass Media Bureau. Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the fiscal and economic implications of Puerto Rico status.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine Government computer security.

SD-342

Judiciary

Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine antitrust implications of certain bank mergers.

SD\_226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine grievance procedures in the health care industry.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Administrative Oversight and the Courts
Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine certain business bankruptcy issues.

SD-226

#### MAY 20

9:30 a m

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the harmful effects of algal blooms.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.

SD-192

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to examine Government computer security.

SD-342

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 1645, to prohibit taking minors across State lines to avoid laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

SD-226

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1691, to provide for Indian legal reform.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 512, to amend chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, relating to identity fraud.

SD-226

#### MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings to examine the content of certain music lyrics.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on genetic information issues.

SD-430

1:00 p.m. Indian Affairs

> To hold oversight hearings on addressing the unmet health care needs in Indian country.

> > SD 106

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development, Pro-

duction and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1141, to amend the
Energy Policy Act of 1992 to take into
account newly developed renewable
energy-based fuels and to equalize alternative fuel vehicle acquisition incentives to increase the flexibility of
controlled fleet owners and operators,

and S. 1418, to promote the research, identification, assessment, exploration, and development of methane hydrate resources.

SD-366

JUNE 4

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1253, to provide to the Federal land management agencies the authority and capability to manage effectively the federal lands in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

SD-366

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1253, to provide to the Federal land management agencies the authority and capability to manage effectively the federal lands in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

SD-366

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building